

'Tell Them Why Their Daddy Was Killed'

At 12:07 early Tuesday morning, Willie McGee, Negro ex-GI and father of four, was electrocuted at Laurel, Mississippi, the victim of a world-infamous "rape" frame-up. For six years, he was kept alive by the protests of people of good will here and abroad. Here is a letter to his wife, who fought heroically to the end to save him, written on the eve of his execution:

Willie McGee
Hinds Co. Jail
Jackson, Miss., May 7, 1951.

Dear Rosalee:

They are planning here to kill me and I don't know if you and the people will be able to save me. If I have to die I want you to say goodbye to my mother and the children and all the people who know it is wrong to kill a man because of his color.

You know I am innocent. Tell the people again and again I never did commit this crime. Tell them the real reason they are going to take my life is to keep the Negro down in the South. They can't do this if you and the children keep on fighting. Never forget to tell them why they killed their daddy.

I know you won't fail me. Tell the people to keep on fighting.

Your truly husband,
WILLIE MCGEE.

WEATHER

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Mild

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'AVENGE MCGEE' RALLIES TO FIGHT LYNCH SYSTEM

— See Page 3 —

Why Willie McGee Was Murdered



WILLIE MCGEE

An Editorial

"OPERATION KILLER" took another victim.

But this was not in Korea. This was in our U. S. A. Early Tuesday morning, in Laurel, Mississippi, they murdered Willie McGee, 36-year-old Negro and father of four children.

But he died proudly, like a hero.

He looked the KKK scum in the face as they strapped him to their portable electric chair. It was their faces which showed fear, not his.

WILLIE MCGEE was murdered because the white woman who had forced an illicit affair upon him for more than four years suddenly shouted "rape" after the whole town discovered the story.

He was framed—beaten cruelly to make him "confess"—rushed to trial in a court soaked in lynch terror.

For six years, the courts played with his appeals, back and forth. They knew he was innocent. The records prove he was innocent.

INNOCENT WILLIE MCGEES are murdered up and down our land. Recently, seven innocent "Willie McGees" of Martinsville, Virginia, were legally lynched.

They are the victims of the unrelenting colonial war which the "white supremacy" plantation and factory owners wage

against the 15,000,000 Negro people within the United States of America.

The "rape" racket pays off in huge profits to the buyers of white and Negro labor.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN knew that our America would die the death of strangulation if this hideous "white supremacy" slavery were not destroyed.

But it has not been destroyed. It is helping to strangle our liberties, our conscience, and our national development as a democratic people.

The Willie McGees of America are murdered by the men who are rushing our nation into a world-wide "Operation Killer" against the colored peoples of Asia.

While President Truman was speaking over a national hookup about "defending our freedom" from the peasants of People's China and Korea, they were strapping Willie McGee into the electric chair in Mississippi.

Truman would not act. He appeased the Dixiecrat lynchers, just as the U.S. Supreme Court did.

The anger of the world stayed their hands for six years. The fight was not in vain—millions learned the truth.

The anger of decent men and women must destroy the racist set-up which murders colored men because that is the only way it can keep them—and the country as a whole—in their grip.

Million Italian Gov't Workers In 1-Day Strike for Pay Rise

COMING TOMORROW
MacArthur: Would-Be Dictator
By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Marshall Boasts China Never to Get Taiwan

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall told Senate investigators today that there is a "firm decision by this government that under no circumstances was Formosa (Taiwan) to come under the control of a Communist government."

Demand Iran Expel U. S. War Advisers

TEHERAN, May 8.—The Tudeh Party demanded today that the government throw out U. S. military advisers, recognize the Chinese People's Republic, align itself with the USSR and assert Iran's rights to the rich Bahrain Islands oil fields in the Persian Gulf. The Party demanded also that martial law be abolished and the ban on its activities be lifted.

Tudeh made its demands in an open letter to Premier Mohammad Mossadegh. As regards the USSR the letter said:

"Iran must not be converted into a base against the Soviet Union. Our nation will not fight against the great peace-loving and non-imperialist Soviet government. Our nation will not allow its sons to be sacrificed for the warmongering British and Americans."

It was further demanded that the government refuse to permit the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. to have any foothold in Iran.

His statement made clear there was no difference of opinion between the Administration and Gen. Douglas MacArthur on preventing the return of Taiwan to China, even though this return was agreed upon by the late President Roosevelt.

In his testimony today, Marshall left no doubt that "Operation Killer" in Korea would continue. This is the way he summed up the Truman Administration objective: "Inflict terrific casualties on the Chinese Communist forces. If we break the morale of their armies, but more particularly, if we destroy their best trained armies as we have been in the process of doing there, it seems to me, you develop the best probability of reaching a satisfactory negotiatory basis with those Chinese Communist forces."

He said that UN losses have been "very, very small" even though MacArthur reported last week that these forces have lost 250,000 men and the Defense Department has admitted U. S. casualties of 62,779.

Marshall expressed fear that the morale of U. S. troops in Korea may have been gravely damaged by the MacArthur statement that their losses are "without justified purpose."

ROME, May 8.—An estimated 1,100,000 government workers began a 24-hour strike today, tying up all communications and mail deliveries. The workers began their strike at 6 a.m. in support of demands for a general 15 percent wage increase which pro-Wall Street Premier Alcide De Gasperi had turned down.

A spot check of key offices in Italy's principal cities indicated that the vast majority of the nation's 1,500,000 public employees had heeded the strike call issued by Communist and non-Communist unions alike.

Only the Interior and Defense Ministers—many of whose employees are uniformed policemen or soldiers—were able to do business.

The cabinet had warned government workers not to join the walkout, and it met today to discuss penalties which might range up to a week's suspension without pay.

It adjourned after four hours without announcing any decision. Italian civil service pay ranges from \$48 to \$160 a month, and De Gasperi himself has conceded that government workers are "very badly paid." The greater part of the strikers were clerks, stenographers, receptionists, mail handlers and court reporters.

Workers on nationalized railways and ferry boats staged three half-hour strikes during the day—

from 5 to 5:30 a.m., 10 to 10:30 a.m. and 3 to 3:30 p.m.

Workers in state hospitals were also on strike, but enough of them stayed around to insure that emergency cases would receive adequate treatment.

Crowds of strikers lined the streets outside many government offices.

Lift Ban on Atom Work in West Germany

BONN, Germany, May 8.—United States, British and French high commissioners today removed restrictions on west German use of a wide list of radioactive elements and atomic energy devices.

Among elements with which the west Germans may now work are uranium, thorium, beryllium and compounds containing these materials. They may work with Geiger counters, and 14 other types of devices for measuring atomic energy.

Seek Release of Chinese Sailor On Ellis Island

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced yesterday that it was undertaking to assist Kwong Hai Chew, a legal resident in the United States and husband of an American-born citizen who faces "life-long imprisonment in Ellis Island separation from his wife as result of Justice Department trickery."

"Kwong Hai Chew was born in China 36 years ago and first entered the U. S. as a seaman in 1941," according to Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee. "In 1946, he married an American citizen and, in 1949, his status was legalized by the Justice Department and he was granted admission into the United States as an immigrant for permanent residence. At that time, he was thoroughly investigated by the Justice Department before being admitted. On April 6, 1950, Chew filed a petition for American citizenship, which is still pending in the Federal District Court."

"In November, 1950," Green said, "Chew secured employment as chief steward on the SS Sir John Franklin. Before being employed, he was screened and cleared by the U. S. Coast Guard. When the SS Sir John Franklin returned to the U. S. on March 29, 1951, Chew was ordered held on board of the ship by the Justice Department and denied admittance to the U. S. on the basis of 'confidential information' the disclosure of which 'would be prejudicial to the public interest.' Later he was removed (Continued on Page 9)

Ask Directed Verdict of Acquittal in Trenton 6 Case

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, May 8.—Defense counsel George Pellettieri and Raymond Pace Alexander, for the Trenton Six, asked Judge Ralph J. Smalley today to prevent another Sacco-Vanzetti or Martinsville Seven case by freeing the six Negro defendants through a directed verdict of acquittal.

Defense arguments on two motions took the entire day in the attentive but half-empty courtroom. The attorneys contended that the state had failed to prove its allegations while it concealed evidence of the defendants' innocence.

The state, through prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, charges the six Negroes with the Jan. 27, 1948, robbery-killing of William Horner, a 72-year-old storekeeper, and an assault on his common-law wife, Elizabeth. The defendants are Collis English, Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thrope and Horace Wilson.

The men were convicted and sentenced to death in 1948 on evidence contained in five "confessions." Civil Rights attorneys won a reversal in State Supreme Court and Judge Smalley has excluded two of the "confessions" as evidence in the present trial.

Pellettieri in a speech combining legal citations and biting sarcasm against Trenton police methods, contended that:

"The state has no competent proof that the Horner store was robbed. . . . The only proof (offered) is that no robbery was committed."

"It is the duty of the trial judge to order a directed verdict of acquittal when all the 'substantial evidence is as consistent with innocence as with guilt.'"

"There are no 'circumstances consistent with robbery or attempted robbery.' On the other hand, it was pointed out, more than \$2,500 was found in the clothing of the two alleged 'robbery' victims.

"The defendants do not fit descriptions of suspects given by state's witnesses."

Mrs. Horner's testimony should be discounted since she had said under oath, "I am certain they (four of the defendants) were not the men" when she tried to identify them. But she later testified that she recognized them from her "imagination."

After listing the men who sweated confessions from the Negro defendants Pellettieri characterized the interrogators as "amateurs all." Because these "amateurs did not resort to drugging . . . to making promises . . . to

chicanery . . . citizens are in jeopardy."

Turning to prosecutor Volpe, the veteran labor attorney declared, "I say he is a good lawyer, a clever lawyer—and a good prosecutor to have sent six men to the electric chair on the evidence he had . . . but we lawyers are here today to expose the amateurs."

Attorney Alexander mentioned the Sacco-Vanzetti and Martinsville Seven cases and told the court, "I don't want New Jersey to have that stain on it."

The Martinsville Seven, Alexander said, were as well as executed. (Continued on Page 9)

CP Asks Hearing on McCarran Board Status

By Harry Raymond

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Communist Party, through its attorneys, today presented a surprise motion charging the McCarran Act the party were a "travesty on American justice" and demanding their postponement until members of the five-man Subversive Activities Control Board are legally confirmed by the Senate.

John Abt and Vito Marcantonio, the Party's attorneys, asked the SACB to set a date for oral argument on the motion. The motion was submitted to the three-member hearing panel, but all five members of the board were asked to hear the argument.

Senate committee action on the nominations to the board "has been pending since November, 1950, a period much longer than is necessary for consideration in the usual course," the Party's memorandum said.

Attorneys for the Party asserted that the Senate's failure to confirm the SACB nominations subjected the board to a "policing of its quasi-judicial actions" by the Senate—a policing that prejudicing the proceedings against the CP from the outset.

No semblance of a fair hearing

could be obtained so long as members of the board are themselves in "so precarious a situation," the Party's lawyers contended. This view, they pointed out, is shared by many, including persons not sympathetic with the Party. They cited an April 27 editorial in the Washington Post, which termed the hearings "dubious," and said the SACB "entirely lacks the independence necessary" for its functions as long as it operates without Senate confirmation.

The motion to postpone the hearings, now in their third week, was offered after the hearing panel permitted introduction, as "evidence" of alleged "subversive" activity, a 1928 CP memorandum calling for more vigilance against the danger of war and urging a stepped-up fight against Trotskyism.

"If the party is to be outlawed on the basis of its political ideas," said Abt, "not only do we have an unprecedented situation in America, in that a political party would (Continued on Page 9)

State Dep't Bars Soviet Plan on Japan Treaty

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The United States today brusquely rejected a Soviet proposal for a meeting of a Council of Foreign Ministers to draft a peace treaty for Japan. The U. S. rejection came less than 24 hours after the Soviet note was received.

The reason given by a State Department spokesman for the rejection was that the Soviet Union was trying to get a "double veto" over such a peace treaty. He made it plain that the U. S. intends to go ahead with its plans to conclude a Japanese peace treaty without the Soviet Union or China.

The Soviets had proposed a council meeting, including China, for either June or July, and that the council draft a treaty in con-

sultation with all powers who had participated in the war against Japan.

The Soviet note said a peace treaty with Japan should be based on the Cairo, Yalta and Potsdam conference decisions regarding Japan, which called for the creation of a democratic and peace-loving Japan.

It also said that the use of U. S. troops stationed in Japan for intervention in Korea was illegal, since these forces were in Japan by international agreement and solely for the purpose of occupation.

'Avenge McGee' Rallies to Spread Fight on Murderous Lynch System

McGee Thanked CRC And Communist Party

Before they murdered Willie McGee, he wrote letters thanking the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party for their valiant efforts to save his life.

In one dated April 30 he said:

"I am so glad that I can rest contented that I have many friends who I can lean and depend on. . . . I wish that I could really explain how much I have appreciated the wonderful things you all have done for me and my family.

"I want you to give my regards to all and I am still praying that some day I will have the chance of meeting some of the many friends that have stood by me through these trying times."

A few days earlier, on April 27, he wrote this testament:

"Don't let anything stop you all, and give the Communist Party chiefs my regards. Tell them I am for them 100 percent."

Negro and white Americans all over the country, enraged and aghast at the legal lynching of Willie McGee yesterday, moved to commemorate his martyrdom, and, in mass rallies and demonstrations, to spur the fight against the murderous lynch system. The savage extinction of the Mississippi Negro's life spurred the campaign against the lynch system in the South and its Northern counterpart of police brutality and discrimination. William C. Patterson, executive chairman of the Civil Rights Congress, who announced that the avenge-McGee drive would start immediately, said:

"While the world stands aghast at the monstrous legal lynching which has just taken place in Mississippi, we Americans must unite as never before to wipe out our national shame of jimcrow. The beginning of unity between American trade unions and the Negro people which was forged in this

struggle for McGee, must be deepened and cemented.

"Unless white Americans join with their fellow Negro citizens to halt this anti-Negro policy of the government, all of us may face the terrible fate of the German people who failed to speak up when Hitler was murdering millions of innocent human beings."

Patterson evoked the fighting words of McGee's bereaved widow, Mrs. Rosalee McGee: "We must all keep on fighting until we're all free."

At the CRC national headquarters statements and pledges to

wipe out the jimcrow lynch system were being received from all over the nation.

McGee's execution, committed in the most macabre Ku Klux pattern of the Mississippi lynchings, came at 12:07 a.m. (2:07 EDT) yesterday.

The Negro worker, courageous and defiant to the end, walked stoically to the portable electric chair placed in the very room where a white supremacist judge had sentenced him to die.

Inside the courtroom, less than 15 feet from the doomed Negro, 100 white persons watched him die. Present were Troy Hawkins, husband of Mrs. Wilmetta Hawkins, whose false "rape" charge against McGee was used as the basis for his murder. Also present were Mrs. Hawkins' brother and her two brothers-in-law.

LAST WORDS

The man whose fight for life against lynch "justice" aroused world-wide support, and who was convicted three times, sentenced to death seven times, and reprieved on six occasions since 1945, through the tremendous protest campaigns of the people, spoke 11 words just before he was murdered:

"I have everything fixed up all right—I am ready to go."

The 38-year-old Negro worker was strapped to the electric chair, his head shaved and his green shirt sleeves cut to the elbow, shortly after Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson of the U.S. Supreme Court had denied a last-minute plea for a seventh stay of execution.

The McGee commemoration campaign, Patterson said, was being planned for every major city in the country, including the South. He called on all chapters of the CRC and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, trade unions and churches to unite in this campaign and "check the consistent violation of the rights of the Negro people manifested so horribly in McGee's death."

Arthur Schutzer, American Labor Party state executive secretary, in the meantime, revealed the cold-blooded refusal of Paul Fitzpatrick, State Democratic chairman, to intervene in the McGee case. With Charles Collins, ALP Negro leader, Schutzer called on Fitzpatrick to ask that he plead with President Truman to intercede. The meeting was held several hours before the scheduled execution.

'NOT HIS BUSINESS'

Here is the exact dialogue that took place between the ALP leader (Continued on Page 9)

How the Dread News Came To Harlem--McGee Is Dead

By John Hudson Jones

It was 2:30 a.m. yesterday when the dread news about Willie McGee came to Harlem. The air was chill and damp on 126 St. and Lenox Ave. But thousands had kept a vigil, hoping against hope that they would not hear this thing. Ben Davis, the Communist

leader, was speaking as a man slowly climbed to the top of the speaker's stand on the truck and whispered into his ear.

The news had been flashed to the people throughout the night and it had been bad. The Mississippi Judge had said "I have no right" to stop the legal lynching. The Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans had said, McGee must die. Supreme Court Justices Black and Vinson had agreed. The lynch-state governor had made, up his mind long ago. And President Truman was busy making a speech calling for the slaughter of more colored people elsewhere.

THE PEOPLE PLEDGE

Davis stood silently for a full minute. He swallowed as though his tongue rebelled at saying what he had to say. A deep silence prevailed.

And then the people heard that McGee had been electrocuted.

Women screamed. Men wept and cursed. And then they took a thousand voice pledge that rang out over the city—a pledge that will resound around the world.

"I will do everything from this night on until the lynch system that killed McGee is smashed. I will unite with my shop mates, in my church, my lodge, and my clubs and I will not rest until jimcrow is wiped out in America."

Never before had New York City seen such a demonstration of the people's endurance and fighting strength. Here was a rally organized by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress in the early afternoon with a few hundred people. At six it began to swell and by seven, over 2,000 covered the sidewalk from block to block.

The crowd changed many times during the night as a score of Negro and white speakers urged more telegrams, phone, calls, to the White House and the Governor's mansion in Mississippi. The phones of nearby cigar stores and restaurants were kept busy all night.

COPS TRY TO STOP IT

The police tried, but they could not stop the last-minute fight to save the innocent man's life. First they cut off the public address system at 7:30 p.m. But still the voices of the speakers rang out over the traffic noises of the busy thoroughfare. Then at midnight the Negro police lieutenant, Alfred

Eldridge, ordered the meeting to break up.

Audley Moore, the chairman, asked the people if they want to go. "No!" they shouted and stood defiantly.

Joe Jackson and Russell Meek both told the people to remain calm and orderly. They did. The cops caucussed. And the meeting went on.

One story cannot give in detail the ringing speeches made. Perhaps Langston Hughes, the poet, who stood with his people on Lenox Avenue to the end, will someday write what he heard and

saw. For it was a people's saga of anger, strength, and deep sorrow. Each Negro died a little with McGee. And every white worker there felt his duty to stop the crime of lynching.

The people were particularly held by Davis, who spoke twice during the night. The first time he talked for an hour and 10 minutes. Drenched in perspiration he had to go home, change clothes and return to close the meeting.

Davis is a down-to-earth and caustic speaker. But never before did he talk as he did last night. . . . He spoke of the hypocrisy of the

Truman Administration. He reviewed the oppression of Negroes in the South and the police killing of Negroes on the streets of New York. He showed how the killing of colored people in Asia was being done by the same people who framed and killed McGee.

"My man is sure working overtime tonight," commented a youthful listener.

"He's been working overtime for a long time," his friend put in.

And there were others. The valiant Rev. Mother Leno Stokes, Rev. J. Spencer Kinnard, Shirley Deutch, a white woman who went to Mississippi for McGee, Joe Bonelli, Howard Johnson, New York State Communist leader; Louis Burnham, editor of Free-

(Continued on Page 9)



Fifteen hundred unionists picketed New York's City Hall, urging Mayor Impellitteri to speak up for Willie McGee's freedom. Demonstrations like this took place all over America and the world.

The No's That Doomed a Man to Die

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, May 8. — If you're a decent human being, you don't get used to legal lynchings, no matter how many you know about. And if you have fought with your fellow-Americans to save an innocent man from burning in an electric chair—and failed—you feel limp and washed out, but with a residue of bitter wisdom and the firm resolve that next time we will win.

On the picket line at the White House and in the temporary headquarters of the Save McGee Committee there were veterans in the fight for Negro rights and civil liberty, and there were young people who had never been through this kind of thing before. When the hands of the clock pointed to two this morning, every one knew

we had failed and that Willie McGee would die.

In the McGee Headquarters, set up in the offices of the United Cafeteria Workers Union on M Street, somebody cursed Gov. Fielding Wright with hoarse angry words. A young Negro woman who had tramped the picket line for hours sank in a chair by the desk and her shoulders rose and fell as she quietly had her cry.

'DIDN'T DO ENOUGH'

Somebody else said, "Next time we'll organize better so it won't happen again." And a Negro union leader chided him, "it should not have happened this time. We did not do enough."

The three lawyers who had fought this thing out on the Washington front shook hands together in a corner of the little room. "It

was a good fight, Ralph," Marcantonio said to Ralph Powe. "It was a good fight, Marc," James T. Wright said. Ralph Powe a big man who found plenty of words when McGee was alive and he was using those words trying to save him, suddenly couldn't find any words.

"Well, good night," said Powe. Then the people left, two or three at a time, most of them silent and those who talked did so in hushed voices. Only three of us were left, Harry Raymond, I and an officer of the Cafeteria Workers Union. We were pecking away at a typewriter making extra copies of Willie McGee's final letter to his wife and children. It was a letter to us, too, to the people who, as Willie McGee described us, "knew it was wrong to kill a man because of his color."

Bella Abzug, the courageous woman lawyer who made the final legal fight in the Mississippi capital, and who was the last decent person to talk to McGee, had telephoned the text of that letter a couple of minutes before two.

Mrs. Abzug had just come from her last futile audience with Gov. Wright. He had told her his "mind was made up." He wasn't going to appease "outsiders." Willie McGee would die.

I took down the letter on a big yellow legal scratchpad as Mrs. Abzug dictated it. I could tell from her voice that she was weary almost to the point of collapse. Every now and then, as she read a fine, brave phrase from McGee's letter, her voice would break.

It's odd, telling the story this (Continued on Page 9)

No Funds for Safety, So a Child Is in Hospital

A child is on the "critical list" in Fordham Hospital.

He is suffering from internal injuries and a possible fractured skull. He is Lawrence Turner, of 1440 Bronx River Ave., a seven-year-old kid who wanted some fun during a school lunch period and ran across the street. He was struck by a car on Monday noon near P. S. 47.

Mothers in the Bronx River Houses have for the past year been demanding adequate traffic protection for school children. They have said, "Let us get protection before a child is hurt."

A child has been hurt.

The children of Bronx River Houses, a low-rent housing project, go to three overcrowded schools. P. S. 47 and P. S. 67 are 10 to 12 blocks from the project, separated by wide streets and avenues. There is spotty traffic control throughout the area.

The children must remain in school during lunch hour since they cannot go back and forth in time. There is no supervision. Youngsters roam the streets, cross the avenues without control.

That is why a child is now on the critical list at Fordham Hospital.

The Bronx River Tenant Council has been conduct-

ing a drive for bus service and lunch time supervision for local schools, as well as traffic lights to protect the children. After staging eight street corner barricades at 174 St. and Manor Ave., the mothers won police supervision on that dangerous corner during school hours.

The women also learned how the police treat Negro and Puerto Rican women. During the demonstration, the cops pushed some of the mothers around. As a result the women turned one demonstration into a fight on police brutality.

Mothers of the school committee in the project are planning new actions

250 Buildings Sign in First Loft Strikes

A "warm-up" strike of close to 900 building service workers, who shut down elevators and janitorial services in 100 commercial buildings yesterday, brought quick results to Local 32-B, AFL Building Service Employees Union.

Owners of more than 250 of the 500 commercial buildings, who had welched on a wage and welfare agreement negotiated last January, signed agreements.

The strike was a forerunner of a scheduled walkout Monday of close to 18,000 elevator operators, firemen, and other workers in about 1,500 apartment buildings throughout the city.

The commercial building workers began picketing 60 buildings at 11 a.m., and shut down services in 40 others soon after. The signed contracts from the operators of the 200 buildings began pouring in to Local 32-B offices as soon as picketing began. By 2:45 p.m., only a score of buildings were still being picketed.

Local 32-B officials declined to discuss their plans against the remaining 250 buildings still holding out on the \$4 a week wage increases and \$1 welfare benefits. Some action was expected today and tomorrow.

The union seeks a 25 cent an hour wage increase, and a \$60 weekly minimum wage for a 40-hour week. The workers are now on a 48-hour week, at an average pay of \$48.45, before taxes.



Harlem Rally Vows Fight on New Frameups

A protest and memorial for Willie McGee was held in Harlem last night at 126 St. and Lenox Ave. At 9 p.m. the rally, sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress, appeared to be assuming the character of the previous night's massive demonstration which lasted till 2:30 a.m.

Police, who refused a sound permit for the last-minute struggle to save McGee granted the permit last night.

The meeting was opened by Mrs. Angie Dickerson, chairman of the Citizens Committee to Defend William L. Patterson. Mrs. Dickerson revealed it was she who made the phone call to Mrs. Wilmetta Hawkins, the woman whose false "rape" cry led to McGee's legal lynching.

Roosevelt Jackson, Harlem youth leader, declared, "What can we Negro youth expect from a government that kills us in Mississippi and jails us in Korea."

The Rev. Mother Lena Stokes stated that Negroes in Harlem "had better get wise to the fact that there will be more Willie McGees if they don't fight back." Russell Meek, Harlem CRC secretary, charged, "Truman and the Supreme Court justices who did not act to save McGee have his blood on their hands."

Moran Convicted At Perjury Trial

James J. Moran, crony of former Mayor William O'Dwyer and alleged pal of Frank Costello, was found guilty of perjury yesterday for lying to the Senate Crime Committee.

A federal jury of seven men and five women deliberated for one hour and 53 minutes before returning the verdict.

Moran faces five years in jail and \$2,000 fine.

Moran was found guilty of lying to cover up his relations with Louis Weber, numbers racket king.

John P. Crane, former president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, told the Senate Committee he gave Moran \$55,000. Moran denied he received the money.

Crane also testified he gave O'Dwyer \$10,000 for his 1949 campaign. O'Dwyer denied this.

Moran faces possible prosecution on Crane's charge. He also may be questioned on the death of Abe Reles, key witness against Albert Anastasia. Moran, as chief clerk to District Attorney O'Dwyer, removed the "wanted card" for Anastasia from the files of the District Attorney's office, which were key clues in the murder of Pete Panto, Brooklyn rank and file dock leader.

RAZOR STRIKERS GO TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUPPORT

Sixty American Safety Razor Co. strikers, the first wave of 1,200 strikers going into a campaign for public support, hit the streets of Manhattan yesterday with leaflets calling for backing of their demands for wage increases.

A motercade of 12 cars, blazoned with signs, wound through the fur and garment areas, Times Square, and the crowded shopping districts along Herald Square and 14 St. The 60 strikers distributed 35,000 leaflets.

The signs and leaflets declared that ASR, the makers of Gem razors and blades, Silver Star, and Treet blades, Ever-Ready brushes and Ascot lighters, had forced its 1,200 workers out on strike.

The company has refused to budge from its last offer of an eight cents an hour increase. The 1,200 workers have demanded a 20 cents an hour increase to meet increased living costs.

French Gov't Plans Rigged June Election

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since this was written, the French Assembly has voted the "electoral reform" swindle into law, and the Government has asked the Assembly to set the election date for June 17.

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS, May 1 (By Mail).—The French election campaign is already under way even though the government hasn't quite put the finishing touches to a fantastic swindle known as "the electoral reform." Most probable date of the balloting, the first for the Chamber of Deputies since November, 1946, will be June 17.

Unless there's a last-minute hitch this Friday, proportional representation will be abolished in all 92 departments of France, except the two of Greater Paris. The purpose, of course, is to oust the 167 Communist deputies and their dozen or more allies, and open the way for a coalition extending from the "Socialists" to de Gaulle.

The elections may, in fact, be a major step in bringing de Gaulle to power by so-called "legal"



means. One of the two main reports to the Communist Party's Central Committee, meeting 10 days ago dealt with the elections, and was given by Etienne Fajon, director of L'Humanite and political bureau member.

Leaders of other parties last weekend made preliminary opening speeches. Almost all parties are holding congresses or national conferences these days on the forthcoming battle.

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(Continued on Page 8)

Woodworkers Parley Urges Big Powers Negotiate Peace

Special to the Daily Worker

TACOMA, May 8.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Northern Washington District Council, CIO, International Woodworkers of America, unanimously urged negotiations among the world powers to settle their difference in a statement on peace, which declared:

"We call upon President Truman to immediately request the United Nations organization to see that the United Nations makes it main task that of having peace throughout the world."

"We further call upon all nations to settle their differences through negotiations and that their productive facilities be fully utilized to produce consumer goods to bring about a higher standard

of living for all people."

Without a dissenting vote the delegates concurred in a joint officer's report which declared that "We hold that the main emphasis should be to bring about negotiations of all parties involved in the present world dispute. The old saying that 'Where there is a will there is a way' is more fitting today than ever before. We hold that we cannot maintain or establish peace by breaking down the

economy of our country in the interest of a privileged few at the expense of the people. A sound economy where the people can improve their living standards, extend the privilege of free and greater opportunities of education for their children, protect themselves against old age, possess freedom to think and to speak as they wish, and associate with whom they please as the greatest bulwark for peace in this country."

Daily Worker

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'Avenge McGee' Rallies to Spread Fight on Murderous Lynch System

McGee Thanked CRC And Communist Party

Before they murdered Willie McGee, he wrote letters thanking the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party for their valiant efforts to save his life.

In one dated April 30 he said:

"I am so glad that I can rest contented that I have many friends who I can lean and depend on. . . I wish that I could really explain how much I have appreciated the wonderful things you all have done for me and my family.

"I want you to give my regards to all and I am still praying that some day I will have the chance of meeting some of the many friends that have stood by me through these trying times."

A few days earlier, on April 27, he wrote this testament:

"Don't let anything stop you all, and give the Communist Party chiefs my regards. Tell them I am for them 100 percent."

Negro and white Americans all over the country, enraged and aghast at the legal lynching of Willie McGee yesterday, moved to commemorate his martyrdom, and, in mass rallies and demonstrations, to spur the fight against the murderous lynch system. The savage extinction of the Mississippi Negro's life spurred the campaign against the lynch system in the South and its Northern counterpart of police brutality and discrimination. William C. Patterson, executive chairman of the Civil Rights Congress, who announced that the average-McGee drive would start immediately, said:

"While the world stands aghast at the monstrous legal lynching which has just taken place in Mississippi, we Americans must unite as never before to wipe out our national shame of jimcrow. The beginning of unity between American trade unions and the Negro people which was forged in this

struggle for McGee, must be deepened and cemented.

"Unless white Americans join with their fellow Negro citizens to halt this anti-Negro policy of the government, all of us may face the terrible fate of the German people who failed to speak up when Hitler was murdering millions of innocent human beings."

Patterson evoked the fighting words of McGee's bereaved widow, Mrs. Rosalee McGee: "We must all keep on fighting until we're all free."

At the CRC national headquarters statements and pledges to

wipe out the jimcrow lynch system were being received from all over the nation.

McGee's execution, committed in the most macabre Ku Klux pattern of the Mississippi lynchings, came at 12:07 a.m. (2:07 EDT) yesterday.

The Negro worker, courageous and defiant to the end, walked stoically to the portable electric chair placed in the very room where a white supremacist judge had sentenced him to die.

Inside the courtroom, less than 15 feet from the doomed Negro, 100 white persons watched him die. Present were Troy Hawkins, husband of Mrs. Wilmetta Hawkins, whose false "rape" charge against McGee was used as the basis for his murder. Also present were Mrs. Hawkins' brother and her two brothers-in-law.

LAST WORDS

The man whose fight for life against lynch "justice" aroused world-wide support, and who was convicted three times, sentenced to death seven times, and reprieved on six occasions since 1945, through the tremendous protest campaigns of the people, spoke 11 words just before he was murdered:

"I have everything fixed up all right—I am ready to go."

The 38-year-old Negro worker was strapped to the electric chair, his head shaved and his green shirt sleeves cut to the elbow, shortly after Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson of the U.S. Supreme Court had denied a last-minute plea for a seventh stay of execution.

The McGee commemoration campaign, Patterson said, was being planned for every major city in the country, including the South. He called on all chapters of the CRC and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, trade unions and churches to unite in this campaign and "check the consistent violation of the rights of the Negro people manifested so horribly in McGee's death."

Arthur Schutzer, American Labor Party state executive secretary, in the meantime, revealed the cold-blooded refusal of Paul Fitzpatrick, State Democratic chairman, to intervene in the McGee case. With Charles Collins, ALP Negro leader, Schutzer called on Fitzpatrick to ask that he plead with President Truman to intercede. The meeting was held several hours before the scheduled execution.

'NOT HIS BUSINESS'

Here is the exact dialogue that took place between the ALP leader. (Continued on Page 9)

How the Dread News Came To Harlem--McGee Is Dead

By John Hudson Jones

It was 2:30 a.m. yesterday when the dread news about Willie McGee came to Harlem. The air was chill and damp on 126 St. and Lenox Ave. But thousands had kept a vigil, hoping against hope that they would not hear this thing: Ben Davis, the Communist

leader, was speaking as a man slowly climbed to the top of the speaker's stand on the truck and whispered into his ear.

The news had been flashed to the people throughout the night and it had been bad. The Mississippi Judge had said "I have no right" to stop the legal lynching. The Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans had said, McGee must die. Supreme Court Justices Black and Vinson had agreed. The lynch-state governor had made up his mind long ago. And President Truman was busy making a speech calling for the slaughter of more colored people elsewhere.

THE PEOPLE PLEDGE

Davis stood silently for a full minute. He swallowed as though his tongue rebelled at saying what he had to say. A deep silence prevailed.

And then the people heard that McGee had been electrocuted.

Women screamed. Men wept and cursed. And then they took a thousand voice pledge that rang out over the city—a pledge that will resound around the world.

"I will do everything from this night on until the lynch system that killed McGee is smashed. I will unite with my shop mates, in my church, my lodge, and my clubs and I will not rest until jimcrow is wiped out in America."

Never before had New York City seen such a demonstration of the people's endurance and fighting strength. Here was a rally organized by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress in the early afternoon with a few hundred people. At six it began to swell and by seven, over 2,000 covered the sidewalk from block to block.

The crowd changed many times during the night as a score of Negro and white speakers urged more telegrams, phone, calls, to the White House and the Governor's mansion in Mississippi. The phones of nearby cigar stores and restaurants were kept busy all night.

COPS TRY TO STOP IT

The police tried, but they could not stop the last-minute fight to save the innocent man's life. First they cut off the public address system at 7:30 p.m. But still the voices of the speakers rang out over the traffic noises of the busy thoroughfare. Then at midnight the Negro police lieutenant, Alfred

Eldridge, ordered the meeting to break up.

Audley Moore, the chairman, asked the people if they want to go. "No!" they shouted and stood defiantly.

Joe Jackson and Russell Meek both told the people to remain calm and orderly. They did. The cops caucused. And the meeting went on.

One story cannot give in detail the ringing speeches made. Perhaps Langston Hughes, the poet, who stood with his people on Lenox Avenue to the end, will someday write what he heard and

saw. For it was a people's saga of anger, strength, and deep sorrow. Each Negro died a little with McGee. And every white worker there felt his duty to stop the crime of lynching.

The people were particularly held by Davis, who spoke twice during the night. The first time he talked for an hour and 10 minutes. Drenched in perspiration he had to go home, change clothes and return to close the meeting.

Davis is a down-to-earth and caustic speaker. But never before did he talk as he did last night. . . He spoke of the hypocrisy of the

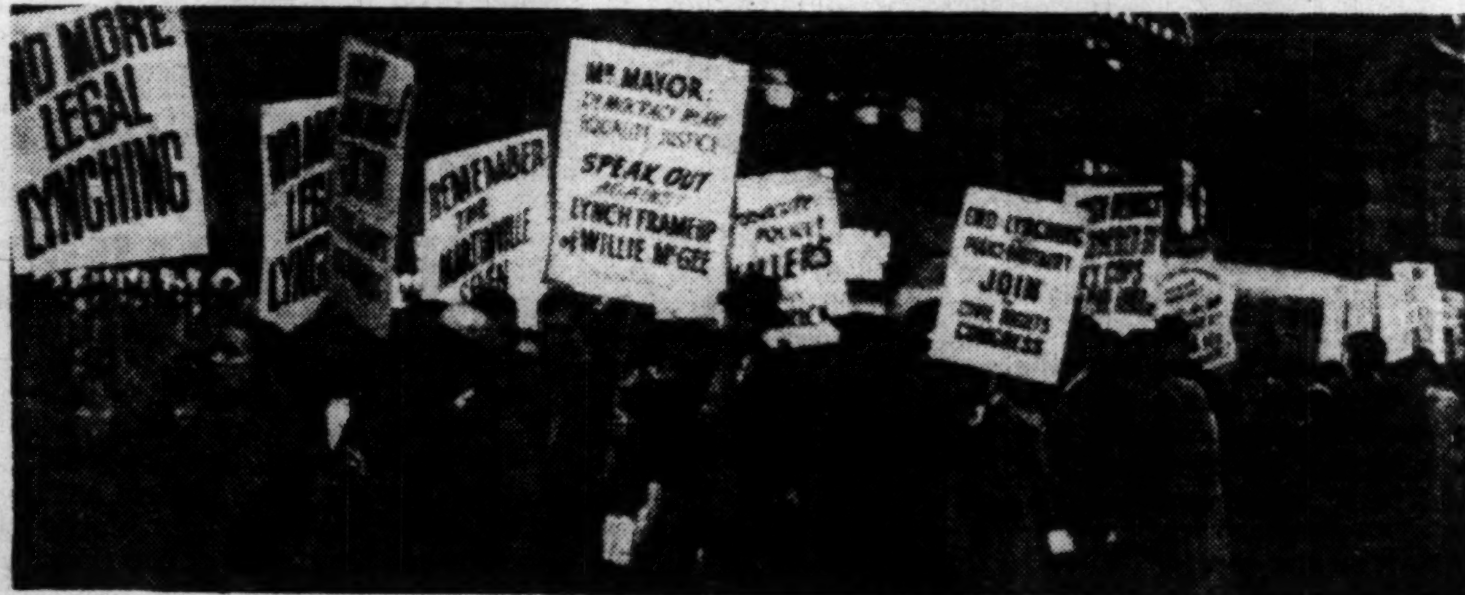
Truman Administration. He reviewed the oppression of Negroes in the South and the police killing of Negroes on the streets of New York. He showed how the killing of colored people in Asia was being done by the same people who framed and killed McGee.

"My man is sure working overtime tonight," commented a youthful listener.

"He's been working overtime for a long time," his friend put in.

And there were others. The valiant Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, Rev. J. Spencer Kinnard, Shirley Deutch, a white woman who went to Mississippi for McGee, Joe Bonelli, Howard Johnson, New York State Communist leader, Louis Burnham, editor of Free-

(Continued on Page 9)



Fifteen hundred unionists picketed New York's City Hall, urging Mayor Impellitteri to speak up for Willie McGee's freedom. Demonstrations like this took place all over America and the world.

The No's That Doomed a Man to Die

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, May 8. — If you're a decent human being, you don't get used to legal lynchings, no matter how many you know about. And if you have fought with your fellow-Americans to save an innocent man from burning in an electric chair—and failed—you feel limp and washed out, but with a residue of bitter wisdom and the firm resolve that next time we will win.

On the picket line at the White House and in the temporary headquarters of the Save McGee Committee there were veterans in the fight for Negro rights and civil liberty, and there were young people who had never been through this kind of thing before. When the hands of the clock pointed to two this morning, every one knew

we had failed and that Willie McGee would die.

In the McGee Headquarters, set up in the offices of the United Cafeteria Workers Union on M Street, somebody cursed Gov. Fielding Wright with hoarse angry words. A young Negro woman who had tramped the picket line for hours sank in a chair by the desk and her shoulders rose and fell as she quietly had her cry.

"DIDN'T DO ENOUGH"

Somebody else said, "Next time we'll organize better so it won't happen again." And a Negro union leader chided him, "it should not have happened this time. We did not do enough."

The three lawyers who had fought this thing out on the Washington front shook hands together in a corner of the little room. "It

was a good fight, Ralph," Marcantonio said to Ralph Powe. "It was a good fight, Marc," James T. Wright said. Ralph Powe a big man who found plenty of words when McGee was alive and he was using those words trying to save him, suddenly couldn't find any words.

"Well, good night," said Powe. Then the people left, two or three at a time, most of them silent and those who talked did so in hushed voices. Only three of us were left, Harry Raymond, I and an officer of the Cafeteria Workers Union. We were pecking away at a typewriter making extra copies of Willie McGee's final letter to his wife and children. It was a letter to us, too, to the people who, as Willie McGee described us, "know it is wrong to kill a man because of his color."

Bella Abzug, the courageous woman lawyer who made the final legal fight in the Mississippi capital, and who was the last decent person to talk to McGee, had telephoned the text of that letter a couple of minutes before two.

Mrs. Abzug had just come from her last futile audience with Gov. Wright. He had told her his "mind was made up." He wasn't going to appease "outsiders." Willie McGee would die.

I took down the letter on a big yellow legal scratchpad as Mrs. Abzug dictated it. I could tell from her voice that she was weary almost to the point of collapse. Every now and then, as she read a fine, brave phrase from McGee's letter, her voice would break.

It's odd, telling the story this (Continued on Page 9)

French Gov't Plans Rigged June Election

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since this was written, the French Assembly has voted the "electoral reform" swindle into law, and the Government has asked the Assembly to set the election date for June 17.

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS, May 1 (By Mail).—The French election campaign is already under way even though the government hasn't quite put the finishing touches to a fantastic swindle known as "the electoral reform." Most probable date of the balloting, the first for the Chamber of Deputies since November, 1946, will be June 17.

Unless there's a last-minute hitch this Friday, proportional representation will be abolished in all 92 departments of France, except the two of Greater Paris. The purpose, of course, is to oust the 167 Communist deputies and their dozen or more allies, and open the way for a coalition extending from the "Socialists" to de Gaulle.



time to "persuade" the hesitant in all 92 departments of France, except the two of Greater Paris. The purpose, of course, is to oust the 167 Communist deputies and their dozen or more allies, and open the way for a coalition ex-

tending from the "Socialists" to de Gaulle.

The elections may, in fact, be a major step in bringing de Gaulle to power by so-called "legal" means.

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Leaders of other parties last weekend made preliminary opening speeches. Almost all parties are holding congresses or national conferences these days on the forthcoming battle.

The so-called "electoral reform" has taken months to push through, but its last stages were so fantastic as to disgust most ordinary people who don't have tremendous respect for a French government

anyway.

The Assembly had passed its bill early in April, abolishing "la proportionnelle," but the Senate had substituted its own proposal by a large vote. This meant that the Assembly had to uphold its own bill by an absolute majority of 311.

When the balloting came on April 27, the government was three votes short—since 14 Socialists and a score of Catholic Republicans had refused to go along.

Henri Queuille, the Radical Premier, was about to resign when the Assembly president, Edouard Herriot, came up with a "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" proposition. He insisted that the bill go back into committee and come out for a second reading; a proposition that stunned the country for its cynicism and delighted the des-

(Continued on Page 8)

River Rouge Men Buck Pay Freeze

DEARBORN, May 8. — Disregarding UAW president Walter Reuther's five-year wage freeze contract with the Ford Motor Co., River Rouge tool and die workers through

their president, John Orr, have asked the company to take note that their wages are 37½ cents an hour less than in jobbing shops.

The company replied they would talk wages June 1, 1955.

The tool and die unionists make up 4,800 workers in the Rouge plant and usually they lead the way in opening wage increases demands.

There are two groups among tool and die workers in the industry. Those who work for big corporations like Ford and General Motors are known to be working in captive shops. Those in small shops are considered to be working in jobbing shops.

The average Ford tool and die maker gets \$2.17½ an hour as compared with \$2.55 an hour paid in the jobbing shops.

It was learned that the tool and die makers' note to the company also raised the issue of the company joining in with the unionists in calling this wage differential to

the attention of the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Wayne County Tool and Die Council, which is made up of representatives from captive shops, has decided to launch a wage increase drive to bring wages of the tool and die workers up to the level of tool and die workers in the jobbing shops. The same differential that prevails at Ford's exists all over.

This very decisive group of auto workers is the key in the auto industry and when they open up wage demands the employers pay close attention. When the tool and die makers open wage talks similar moves on the part of the production workers, generally follow. The speedup and high cost of living now has got the production workers hot and wage increases is big talk in the shops.

Mine-Mill Union Battles CIO Raid In NLRB Polls

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 7. —Cooper miners here, lining up today at the polls to fight off a raid by the CIO's steel union were heartened by a report of a victory of their union, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, in Tacoma, Washington, voting.

Mine-Mill won over the raiding United Steelworkers of America by a top heavy majority of 775 to 154 in Tacoma.

Mine-Mill officials of Montana's locals, united against CIO raid, were confident of victory in the state's NLRB elections beginning here today. Copper miners will vote in Helena Wednesday.

The CIO union is estimated to have spent more than \$250,000 in its raids on Mine-Mill, but so far without capturing a single local of the union with 10,000 members in Montana and 5,000 in Idaho.

DuBois, Fletcher To Speak at Peace Congress

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famous Negro statesman and peace leader, and Prof. Joseph Fletcher, leading Episcopal theologian and outstanding peace spokesman in the religious field, will be featured speakers at the People's Peace Congress in Chicago, June 29, 30 and July 1, it was announced yesterday by the American Peace Crusade, sponsors of the Congress.

The Peace Congress is expected by the Crusade to have over 5,000 delegates from all parts of the country representing various sections of public opinion. It will be the first major gathering in recent years that will attempt to unite all Americans who want peace, regardless of differences on how to obtain it.

In summoning the Congress, the American Peace Crusade called upon "everybody to come and bring their ideas, their hopes and plans. Let every American man and woman help shape the destiny of this generation for peace—not the catastrophe of war. This is our supreme patriotic duty."

Woodworkers Parley Urges Big Powers Negotiate Peace

Special to the Daily Worker

TACOMA, May 8.—Delegates to the annual convention of the Northern Washington District Council, CIO, International Woodworkers of America, unanimously urged negotiations among the world powers to settle their difference in a statement on peace, which declared:

"Woodworkers," like all other workers desire peace, with the right to work and attain for themselves and their families a better standard of living. It is the workers who sacrifice most in war. They do the fighting and dying, are restricted both economically and politically and, in addition, through increased taxation, are made to finance the war.

"We call upon President Truman to immediately request the United Nations organization to see that the United Nations makes it main task that of having peace throughout the world.

"We further call upon all nations to settle their differences through negotiations and that their productive facilities be fully utilized to produce consumer goods to bring about a higher standard of living for all people."

Without a dissenting vote the delegates concurred in a joint officer's report which declared that "We hold that the main emphasis should be to bring about negotia-

tions of all parties involved in the present world dispute. The old saying that 'Where there is a will there is a way' in more fitting today than ever before. We hold that we cannot maintain or establish peace by breaking down the economy of our country in the interest of a privileged few at the expense of the people. A sound economy where the people can improve their living standards, extend the privilege of free and greater opportunities of education for their children, protect themselves against old age, possess freedom to think and to speak as they wish, and associate with whomever they please as the greatest bulwark for peace in this country.

The report also asked "Should we speculate too much as to what is really involved in the present national campaign when we know

that the leading positions in government and government agencies are in the hands of the military and representatives of big business, the same anti-labor forces in the country that we had to stand on the picket line against? When these anti-labor employers and employer representatives have no or little concern over killing workers on the picket lines to maintain their profits, certainly they have no concern over the mass murder of thousands in a war in order to extend their profits and to extend their profits and control over the destinies of all the people."

MICHIGAN BIPARTISANS PUSH POLICE-STATE BILLS

Special to the Daily Worker

LANSING, Mich., May 8.—Swiftly and quietly a coalition of Republicans and Democrats is ramming through the Legislature police-state legislation to silence all opposition to war and war burdens. Without even the usual public hearings, the House passed a bill

that makes it mandatory for all minority parties to obtain 5 percent of the total vote cast before they are eligible to be on the ballot, instead of 2 percent as in the past, and to obtain this vote in 10 counties with a set percentage in each county.

Also poised for passage in the Senate and House is a life imprisonment bill for "subversives," meaning anyone who speaks out against war policies.

State loyalty oaths for some 30,000 state employees have already been passed.

A FEPC bill was killed. Appeals by Negro state Senator Charles Diggs, Jr., for strengthening civil rights laws were ignored.

The terroristic one-man grand jury bill, which can be used to prosecute labor and people's organizations stands a good chance of passing.

News Guild Turns Down OK For Sen. Moody

DETROIT, May 8 (FP).—Sen. Blair Moody (D-Mich.), does not rate the indorsement of his fellow newspapermen in Detroit, it became evident at a special membership meeting of the Newspaper Guild (CIO) of Detroit, April 25.

The meeting was called by Moody after the Guild board had turned down two resolutions, one commending Gov. Williams for naming the Washington correspondent of the Detroit News to succeed the late Sen. Vandenberg, and the other offering Moody the Guild's congratulations.

The objection to Moody was that in all the years he has been representing Detroit newspaper employees he had not seen fit to join. It was also objected that Williams, reelected governor by labor support, should name a non-union man from among newspaper workers.

DETROIT UNIONISTS SEE PLOT AGAINST CITY TRANSIT

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 8. — A conspiracy to destroy this city's municipally-owned transit system is what many labor leaders are saying is the reason why Mayor Albert Cobo, stooge of the Board of Commerce, refuses to grant the Detroit Street Railway workers their demands for an 8½ cents an hour wage increase.

The DSR has been almost laid prostrate by years of sabotage from City Hall politicians. What was once considered one of the best transit systems in the nation, with a six-cent fare and a five-minute service, has been reduced to a chaotic mess and an all-time high fare of 15 cents.

Hundreds of street cars were junked and sold for a song. Millions of dollars was spent on purchase of buses that ran for a year and then hit the junk files. Street car tracks were ripped up and thousands of dollars spent covering the holes. New million-dollar bus depots were built.

Everything was done to "convince" the people that publicly owned transportation "couldn't work" and that "private enterprise" was the answer.

Now Cobo, sworn enemy of organized labor, has taken on the chore of prolonging a strike among

the AFL DSR workers.

The aim is obviously to prove that interest payments on the bonds cannot be met. Then the way will be open for the banks to make it look democratic, the citizens of Detroit may see Mayor Cobo propose that the issue of whether public or private interests run the DSR, be placed on the November ballot for a referendum.

DSR workers make an average of \$1.87½ an hour, if they have lots of seniority. But hundreds of them wait many days and don't get a full day's work.

The union has sought to protect its members by winning the demand for a "call in pay" so that when a worker hangs around for 12 hours a day he will have at least something to feed his family on.

Cobo proposes to eliminate all that and cut wages by 10 cents an hour. He had the audacity to offer 5 cents out of the proposed dime wage cut back to the workers as his answer to their demand for an eight and a half cent wage increase.

Now he wants to shackle the union with a three-year contract, a no-strike pledge and an escalator clause, based on cost of living but not to go into effect for one year. Also he wants to keep 3,800 workers whom he fired by working the union-busting Hutchinson Act in a state of suspension.

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\$10 Worth of Pre-War Goods Now Cost \$23.75

WASHINGTON (LPP). — The American housewife needs \$23.75 now to buy the groceries she got for \$10 prior to the "last war," and the Korean war.

This is official. It comes from Mrs. A. J. Wickens, deputy commissioner of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mrs. Wickens points out also that it takes \$100.50 to buy the clothing you used to buy for \$50 before World War II. In 1939 you needed \$100 a month to buy the household necessities that now cost \$185. Of the \$85 increase \$30 were jacked up during last year.

The two official lists of BLS shown below indicate what a \$10 bill bought in 1939, and what you can buy for the same \$10 bill now:

In 1939 this list cost \$10 in 1951

10 lb. sack of flour
5 lb. sack of sugar
15 lb. potatoes
2 loaves of bread
7 quarts of milk
6 lb. rib roast
2 lb. bacon
2 lb. butter
1 pkg. rolled oats
2 doz. oranges
1 lb. coffee
5 lb. head of cabbage
3 lb. green beans
2 lb. veal cutlets
2 lb. pork chops
1 can salmon
3 lb. onions
1 lb. cheese
2 doz. eggs
3 lbs. apples
2 cans tomatoes
1 can peaches
2 cans peas
2 bunches carrots
1 head lettuce
1 box dried prunes

This is what you can buy today for \$10.

10 lb. sack of flour
5 lb. sack of sugar
15 lb. potatoes
2 loaves of bread
7 quarts of milk
6 lb. rib roast
1 lb. bacon

Dollar Value All-Time Low

The purchasing power of the dollar which dropped to an all-time low on Feb. 19, 1951, remained unchanged at that level on March 15, according to a report by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Compared with the purchasing power of the dollar in 1935-39, on Feb. 15, 1951, it was down to 55 cents.

Chicago Congress Stirs Peace Forces

A grass-roots peace movement, based on the Peace Ballot campaign and pointing to the Chicago Peace Congress on June 29, is rapidly taking shape throughout the country, American Peace Crusade leaders said yesterday. Letters have been pouring into the

Crusade's office at 1186 Broadway, from small and large towns in every state in the union, reporting doings in the people's fight for peace, they said.

The letters, according to the Peace Crusade office, come from local peace councils affiliated to the APC, and from individuals and groups of citizens concerned with peace who have heard of the Washington Peace Pilgrimage, the forthcoming Peace Congress or the Peace Ballot campaign which the APC is promoting.

Some excerpts follow:

Salt Lake City, Utah: "We have set another quota of 3,000 ballots by June which will be 6,000 for the state. Our aim will be for one delegate at least from as many counties as possible in the state. A full-scale publicity committee has been established to handle the diffusion of information on the activities of the Crusade. . . . Also an arrangement has been made for free time on one of the small radio stations for a series of forums on peace."

St. Louis, Mo.: "Because we don't write to you as often as we

should, don't feel that no peace activity is being carried out. It is just that most of us active in the peace work are industrial workers like myself, working 9-10 hours per day. . . . The people are really moving here on the question of

peace. Many neighborhood peace groups are being organized. At the first meeting of one such group the other night over 30 people were present. We have set a goal of 200 delegates from Missouri to the Chicago People's Peace Congress."

Stall 'Sedition' Trial For Absent Stoolie

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, May 8. — The Pittsburgh "sedition" trial, now in its fifth month, was delayed again today while Paul Crouch, the prosecution witness, testifies in Washing-

ton. Crouch, a professional Department of Justice stoolpigeon, is testifying before a U. S. Senate subcommittee on "internal security."

Defense Counsel John T. McTernan opposed the delay. He asked Judge Henry K. O'Brien to keep the witness in court, so that his cross examinations could begin. McTernan protested that the

continual delays were denying the defendants their right to a speedy trial.

The defendants are Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania; Andy Onda, the Party's organizer among steel workers and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent. They are accused of opposing the war in Korea and selling the Communist Manifesto and other Marxist books.

The trial was also delayed yesterday while the jury forewoman was convalescing from a serious attack of acute bronchitis. She had been sick several days.

Judge O'Brien rejected defense requests that the last remaining alternate juror be sworn in so that the trial could continue without further delay.

Serious delays occurred earlier in the trial when other jurors were sick. The judge himself was absent for a full week with a swollen neck gland.

Mayor Silent on Negro Judges

Mayor Impellitteri maintained silence yesterday on demands from Harlem and progressive organizations that he appoint one or more Negroes to the six vacancies now in the City Magistrate's Court. Refusing to indicate his recommendations or to say whether any of the new judges will be a Negro, the mayor said he would submit his proposals to the New York City Bar Assn. next week.

Back at his City Hall post after a two-week sojourn in Jimcrow Miami Beach and at swank resorts in Cuba, Impellitteri wanted reporters to ask him about "my vacation." He was mum on such issues as the magistrate vacancies, Negro appointments, the demand that he act in the fascist stonings of the home of Robert Thompson, New York Communist Party chairman, the zero hour death fate for Willie McGee and Fefauver revelations that some of his appointees were intimates of Frank Costello.

voices for peace

MICHIGAN

E. E. COLEMAN of Grand Rapids: "Because our big capitalist can't invest in Communist countries and exploit them as they do in non-Communist countries, we are wanted to fight Communism, and are fed the war propaganda that Communism endangers our 'freedom' as though people anywhere lose freedom by owning and running their own industries."

"It's the capitalists' freedom to exploit that's endangered. And it's our government's meddling in foreign affairs to protect that freedom that gets us into wars. Let those who invest in foreign countries do so at their own risk. Then we may have permanent peace. It's just that simple."—The Denver Post.

PENNSYLVANIA

GEORGE CURRY: "I would like to express my thoughts on this terrible war. I have a boy who passed for the Army and he has flat feet and athlete's feet and don't hear very well. Don't know how he passed but he did. If only the big shots who are behind all of this had to endure a few bombs and be up front instead of our boys then this fighting would end. I think some of these big shots ought to be tried for murder and put behind bars. This whole thing is just a money-making war, not to protect us." (York Gazette and Daily)

A BROKEN-HEARTED MOTHER: "Yes, we are adopting the methods of Hitler in our efforts to defend the world from the menace of communism."

"What, and where, are the freedoms we fought, and still are fighting, wars to defend? One by one, we are almost daily being deprived of them."

"In what way do we profit if, to preserve our freedom, we are forced to surrender it?"

"The present trend of events and the policies of 'our' government amount to precisely that." (York Gazette and Daily)

PITTSBURGH.—The first mass meeting of the Pittsburgh Peace Crusade took place last week in the Northside Unitarian Church where ex-State Senator Stanley Novak of Michigan spoke on the threat to world peace in the Truman Administration's plans to rearm Germany.

Rev. John Evans, pastor of the church, was chairman. He is also head of the temporary committee of the local Peace Crusade.

The meeting concluded with a motion to endorse the national Peace Congress in Chicago June 29-July 1. Those present pledged they would make every effort for a large delegation from the Pittsburgh area.

JACK WILSON, of Pittsburgh: "MacArthur wants to fight in China. He wants to fight everywhere. Maybe he can recruit a Foreign Legion of Republican Senators and Representatives."

"The best part of his speech was when he said he was fading out. This is something earnestly to be prayed for." (The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette)

MARGARET JENSEN, of Pittsburgh: "We Americans have permitted our government to draft thousands of young men and force them against their will to go to far-off Asiatic Korea to be killed, tortured, frozen and maimed for life. This situation has been going on for almost a year with no sign of ceasing. If every American who is opposed to this futile sacrifice would write to his representatives at once, this war could be brought to an end. The American representatives are the servants of the people, not their masters." (The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette)

WASHINGTON

ALICE F. BRYANT, of Seattle: "At present, a chasm separates our national government from the great majority of the American people. This is shown by the Gallup Poll. According to it, in September, 51 percent of us thought Nehru's mediation proposal good; yet our administration refused to consider this proposal. Later, we were almost 3 to 1 for pulling out of Korea, but our government continued to compound the destruction already accomplished there."

And now it seems that only 26 percent of us would vote for Truman. Surely it is obvious that we are not behind our Democratic administration which, in addition to its domestic corruption, has landed us in an international mess that dominates—and threatens—our lives."

Should we then turn hopefully to the Republicans? Certainly we need a change, but would the Republicans be an improvement? The fact of the matter is that they have presented no constructive program and their criticisms were an important factor in getting us embroiled in Korea. They are capitalizing on McCarthyism."

What we need is a new liberal party of unquestionable loyalty. To its standard would repair intelligent, forward-looking, peace-loving people from both the Republican and Democratic folds. Why don't we organize such a party immediately?" (The Seattle Times)

MRS. L. WALKER, Seattle: "How do you suppose the boy being drafted feels about being asked to kill and to risk being killed or crippled for reasons that don't make sense to the majority of the rest of us?"

"Recent armed-forces reports state that there have been a larger proportion of mental breakdowns in the Korean fighting than in the last war. This is to be expected when the men are not convinced that the war is just. And surely the younger boys, by the very reason of their youth and idealism, would be the most subject to such breakdown." (The Seattle Times)

WISCONSIN

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arthur Trippler, former editor of the Manitowoc Times, has urged President Truman to give Formosa to China because "it is theirs." His letter, appearing in the Herald-Times, points out that such a settlement will not be "appeasement."

"The people of the United States want peace," he declares. "Let them have it."

Trippler was editor of the Manitowoc Times until it merged with the Manitowoc Herald and became the Herald-Times.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—An open letter to President Truman, signed by 29 leaders from 10 Wisconsin cities, urged the President to call a halt to the war in Korea and initiate peaceful negotiations.

The letter was released by Prof. Bentley, former instructor at the Marquette University and at present executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council for Peace.

Signers included religious leaders, educators and Negro, farm and labor leaders. Among them were:

Rev. W. Ross Conner, Madison, district superintendent of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Sarah Smith, president of the Illinois and Wisconsin District of the Colored Elks, Women's Auxiliary; Rabbi Israel Feldman, Milwaukee; Joseph Walsh, director, Catholics Knights of Wisconsin; State Senator Dempsey, Hartland; A. J. Tomlinson, National president, leather division, ILFWU, Milwaukee.

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!



Of Things to Come Lessons for Morgan's Wilson

By John Pittman

WHEN CHARLES E. WILSON visited Europe recently, he got some lessons in political economy he could never possibly have received as the House of Morgan's man in General Electric. In Britain, President Truman's war mobilization director ran smack into a deucedly unpleasant situation. He lunched with the Labor Government's Herbert Morrison, Hugh Gaitskell, Shinwell, Stokes, Strauss and Sir Hartley Shawcross. And these ministers of His Majesty told



the House of Morgan's emissary that unless Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, duPont and the other billionaires running the U. S. government and economy for their own benefit would open up their hoards of raw materials and allow a ton or two to trickle to their British allies, things would go hard with their British allies. This should have brought tears to the eyes of Wilson, but reports say the gimlet-eyed bossman of millions of workers didn't bat an eyelash. He just dead-panned for a while and then outspoke as follows: "I'm hoping we won't have too austere a program to face."

That didn't reassure the Labor Party bureaucrats two-cents worth. And when Wilson up and said there wouldn't be any more sulphur, you could have cut Sir Hartley's politeness with an ice-axe. Because hundreds of thousands of British workers will be thrown out of work this summer unless British industries are able to procure sulphur and sulphuric acid, as well as non-ferrous metals. And this will not be good for the Labor Government. Trade Union leaders representing 2,000,000 British workers have already spoken out in support of Aneurin Bevan's demand for a speed-up of social welfare and a slow-down on rearmament.

IN FRANCE, the Morgan agent continued his education. He told the heads of that wobbly government that the West European rearmament program would have to get going faster even if it did mean the workers would be forced to pull in their belts a few more notches. This edict also didn't help Schuman and the remnants of the 200 Families digest their evening meals.

The government leaders of the Atlantic Alliance began talking up behind Wilson's back. They pointed to a number of conspicuous inequalities of "sacrifice" to wit:

- U. S. raw material stockpiles are bursting out of available storage space, while West European industries are slowing down for lack of enough raw materials.

- U. S. industries, consuming 98 percent of the capitalist world's sulphur, 63 percent of its copper, 65 percent of its tin, 43 percent of its rubber, 21 percent of its wool and 30 percent of its cotton, have bid up prices on these commodities so as to sky-rocket living costs for West European workers, production costs of West European industries.

The House of Morgan's man could not help but hear some of this back-biting. And, accordingly, he brought back to the billionaires and Harry Truman the report that something has got to be done to give an "international glamor" to Wall Street's stockpiles.

So the generous nabobs of U. S. finance and industry will pass along a few stray tons of non-ferrous metals and other materials to their "allies." Britain will get some stuff in exchange for a bigger Wall Street voice in running British-owned tin, rubber and wool industries. But not enough to stave off—Wall Street hopes—a restoration of Churchill and the total discrediting of "Socialism" along with a dead-stop to all pseudo-nationalizations the timorous Labor Party men began.

THE LESSONS in all this were free for Charlie Wilson's taking, but what was true of the horse being led to water will undoubtedly be true of this Wall Street agent. There is little likelihood that any of the banker-militarist mob now temporarily ruling this country will be able to profit from the warnings Wilson received in Europe. After all, they even deny being imperialists, so naturally they would not have read Lenin's Imperialism.

But way back in 1916 Lenin wrote of the feverish competition for monopolistic control of raw materials between the imperialist powers.

Of course, Wall Street hopes to resolve the contradictions within the imperialist alliance by war against the colonial peoples and the Soviet Union. But Mr. Wilson will discover no magic wand to conjure away the growing contradictions. They will grow and grow and grow.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES goes along with Secretary Marshall against a world-wide fight alone. "Surely it is the part of wisdom not to accept the great risks of becoming bogged down in Asia in an unlimited war against a puppet of the real potential enemy that threatens the security of the world." The Times, like the administration, wants the big guns aimed at the Soviet Union.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE also finds Marshall's global war viewpoint "well-reasoned." "Secretary Marshall left no doubt that the General had misinterpreted his own and the Administration's policy on Formosa and Chinese representation in the United Nations. . . ." Will the H-T please explain the difference?

THE COMPASS' Ted O. Thackrey holds that "It was not lack of equipment or lack of our support which caused the Nationalists to be driven from China; it was the corruption and inefficiency which turned the common people away from their ruthless plunderers and allowed them to turn with some hope of relief to the Communists who at least spoke in their name, were ruthless toward corruption and made some initial efforts at redistribution of the land for the land hungry."

THE MIRROR believes that a "firm basis for realistic friendship among nations" is anti-Communism and urged the United States to enter such a relationship with Israel.

THE NEWS wants the Korean bloodbath to be called the "Accordian War." That's what their hero, Gen. MacArthur, calls it.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S editorial poem is entitled "Formosa is a stronghold." Free verse mixed aplenty with free lies in a Hearstian distortion of history.

THE POST'S Max Lerner spends a whole column undermining McGee's fight for life as "Communist-inspired," never blaming Dixiecrat justice that sends countless Negroes to their death on trumped-up charges. Not exactly sure as to the real facts in the case, Lerner's heart bleeds for justice without political tags. His whole column on McGee is a diatribe against the movement to save an innocent man's life.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM doesn't like our allies in Asia or Europe and would rather go it alone. Except to give more funds and munitions to Chiang Kai-shek.

'Don't Buy Meat' Leaflet To Get Wide Distribution

Organized housewives on the upper West Side will distribute thousands of "Don't Buy Meat" leaflets today and tomorrow at every subway station entrance and exit in the area. The leaflet calls upon consumers to boycott meat purchases during the week of May 14-20 to force the packers to roll back their exorbitant prices.

Sponsored by the West Side Tenant and Consumer Council, the protest actions will also include mass distribution of leaflets over the weekend in front of market places.

Balloons with slogans reading, "Don't Buy Meat." "Prices Too High" and "Bring Meat Prices Down" will be distributed to young children.

Similar actions will take place in other parts of the city to acquaint the public with the boycott sponsored by the New York Tenant and Consumer Council.

Tribute to William Patterson Set for Next Tuesday

A tribute to William L. Patterson—"People's Defender"—will be held on Tuesday, May 15, at 6:30 p.m. at the Iceland Restaurant, it was announced yesterday by the Defense Committee for William L. Patterson. The affair which will honor Patterson's 25 years in the leadership of the struggle for constitutional liberties and human rights will hear such prominent speakers as Bishop C. Cameron Alleyne, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson; Mrs. Bella Abzug, who led the brilliant defense of the McGee case; Bishop W. J. Walls; and Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union. For additional information, please call ORegon 9-1657.

'Worker' to Begin Shop Correspondence Page May 27

Starting with the Sunday Worker of May 27 we will begin a weekly magazine page of correspondence from the shops, mines and other places of work. The deadline for shop letters for that issue is May 14.

We invite our readers to take up pen and paper and take full advantage of the opportunity to voice their shop and union problems, views, experiences, suggestions so that the page would be a real reflection of the life on the job and working class community.

Please keep your contributions down to 300-400 words. Address Shop Correspondence Editor, The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York, N. Y.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

3. What Did GM Workers Get Out of Escalator Clause

WE HAVE SEEN what General Motors gained from the Wilson-Reuther two-way escalator seven-year contract deal. But what did the workers get in its three years of operation?

GM workers obtained three successive quarterly adjustments in the past nine months.

Because these adjustments come automatically, some people get an impression that the General Motors workers are collecting some sort of an extra bonus—something in addition to basic wage raises won in negotiations. It is often forgotten that the last regular raise, 11 cents an hour, was collected by the GM workers in May, 1948. Since then the adjustments were the only changes.



Here is the record:

INCLUDING the initial 11 cents, the adjustments for the three years brought the hourly earnings of GM workers to 29 cents higher than in May, 1948. Most of it, however, was added in the past nine months. During the period, there were seven quarters when the workers won no increase and three quarters when they suffered DEDUCTIONS of two, one and two cents, a total of five cents an hour. Also included were two "annual improvement" payments of three and four cents an hour. The latter are supposed to raise the REAL wages—over and above the cost of living adjustments.

Actually, therefore, SINCE the initial 11 cents, and apart from the seven cents "annual improvement," the workers brought their hourly rate up through the cost-of-living adjustments by only 11 cents.

LOOKING AT IT another way: GM's annual reports show that average earnings of its workers were \$64.10 in 1948 for an average of 38.9 hours weekly or \$1.645 an hour; \$68.41 in 1949, for 39.5 hours weekly or \$1.71 an hour; \$75.58 in 1950, for 41.5 hours a week, or \$1.82 an hour. But the last reflects a considerable amount of time and one-half for overtime.

As the company says in its report to the stockholders, most plants are operating on a two-shift basis with "many shifts totaling 45 or more hours a week." The actual straight time hourly average must be somewhere below \$1.80.

Or suppose we look at the picture still a third way, for just the past year, since pre-Korea days, which was the most FAVORABLE period for the escalator. Between March 6, 1950, and March 5, 1951, the last five-cent adjustment, GM workers added 11 cents plus a four-cent annual improvement. This is slightly below 10 percent on their 1949 rate. But the cost of living, even under the phony Bureau of Labor Statistics Index, rose 16 points for the period, also SLIGHTLY BELOW 10 PERCENT.

SO, ANY WAY you look at it, the escalator and the annual improvement together yield to the GM workers on an average not more than workers of other comparative unions have been able to get. The steel workers won two wage raises averaging 12 and 16 cents an hour in the three years. The coal miners won more.

Furthermore, somehow, the "improvement" factor is lost. Because, including the "improvement," the General Motors workers just about tag along with the BLS index. This is partly accounted for by some chiseling in measurement. The workers get a penny for every 1.14 points rise in the index. As they stand now, an index point for a penny would be more correct.

But most important of all is the fact that every housewife knows of: that the BLS index is phony. This was recently exposed by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in an analysis that showed the index is really off about 80 points and should have been 262.5 when it registered 182.7. Pay envelope tax deductions and other important factors are not figured in the BLS index. The audacity of BLS can be gauged by its claim that from Feb. 15, 1951, to March 15, 1951, the price index rose by only four-tenths of one percent.

This is why the escalator annual "improvement" deal was a neat scheme for actually CUTTING the living standards.

(Continued tomorrow)

A typo error in yesterday's column put GM total wages paid for 1950 at a billion less; it should have read \$1,809,218,043, compared with \$1,440,690,450 in 1949 and \$1,283,565,090 in 1948.

COMING: Who Was Right? F. D. R. or Truman? . . . In the weekend Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, May 9, 1951

General Marshall's Testimony

THE SHOCKING REVELATIONS of the "great debate" continue to astound the world.

From the "answers" which President Truman and General Marshall have given to the blood-thirsty MacArthur, it is only too clear that the Government has neither the intention, nor the plan to bring the Korean massacre to an end.

Marshall proved that MacArthur's plan would not only spread the war; it would also spread the disastrous defeat which the Pentagon planners have already suffered in Korea.

Once the government launched its aggression against China in full force, the entire world would then see the alibi of "defense against Soviet attack" for the complete and utter fake that it is.

BUT IN ANSWERING MacArthur, Marshall exposed to the full the Government's own grisly scheme to balk peace, whether in Europe or in Asia.

Marshall said that the Government had a plan ready in the middle of March for negotiations in Korea, but that MacArthur's ultimatum to the Chinese-Korean commanders wrecked this plan. Thus, MacArthur is responsible for the continuing bloodshed in Korea, according to the Government.

Marshall cannot explain to the country why this plan for negotiations in Korea cannot be revived now, now that its main enemy, MacArthur is out!

If the government wanted to negotiate in March, why cannot it negotiate now, in May, especially as the military position is once again revolving around the 38th parallel?

Marshall's careful silence on this point was followed up by his admission that the Government knows IT CAN NOT WIN in Korea. The Government can't "win." And it won't stop.

HE ALSO EXPOSED the fact that the Government was ready to go through the motions of negotiating the Taiwan (Formosa) and China-in-the-UN questions — but that it NEVER HAD ANY INTENTION OF COMING TO A SETTLEMENT on these issues.

This is exactly how the government is going through the motions of pretending to negotiate with the Soviet Union at Paris on the German rearmament issue. There too, it has no intention of making the slightest concessions, or of accepting any concessions that might lead to an agreement.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S answer to MacArthur is that a war on China (now) would explode a world war which—he reminded the nation—would be an atomic war. In such a war, the President solemnly warned the country, American cities would be devastated no less than Soviet cities.

But what makes Truman think that his atomic war—launched in Europe—would be any safer for the United States than MacArthur's atomic war launched against Asia? In convicting MacArthur, Truman is convicting himself. For, from his own speeches, it is evident that Truman has no plan for any prolonged peace, nor for any possible settlement with the socialist states.

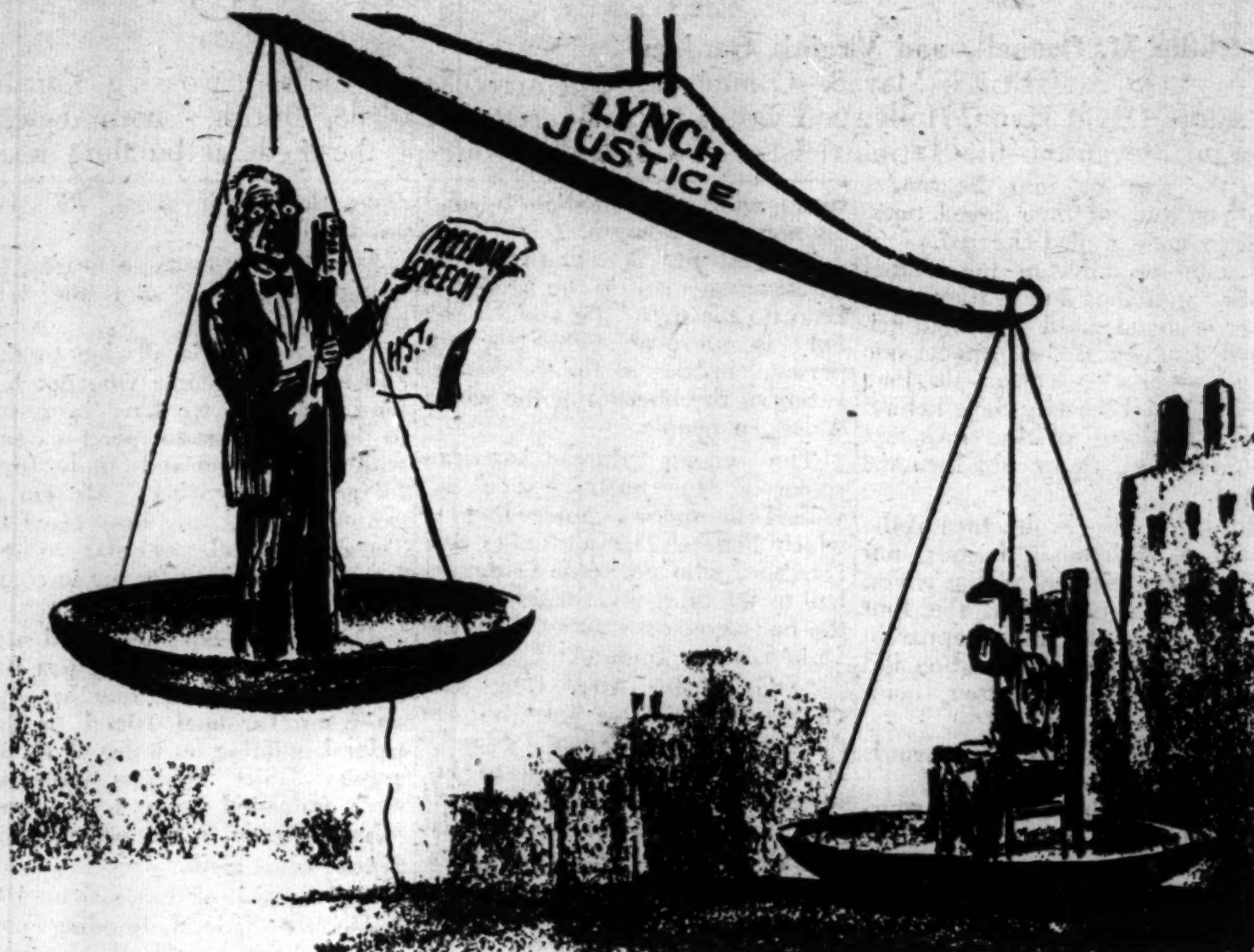
IN THE "GREAT DEBATE" both sides in the quarrel expose to humanity their goal of an "inevitable" world war. Never in human history, have war planners so cold-bloodedly confessed such an aim IN ADVANCE.

The government will not end the war in Korea because it views it as necessary to "prime the pump" of the big industries; and as useful for preventing any possible peace settlement that might balk the bigger war they are so plainly counting on.

It is against this betrayal of America's interests for the sake of the profits of a few that the people must protest with renewed energy. The Korea war must be ended by negotiations, by a cease fire and the withdrawal of non-Korean armies.

The ending of the war by negotiation would be the biggest victory for the United States and its people.

—By Ellis



Communists Force Them To Pretend Decency

By Max Gordon

IT IS ENLIGHTENING to see how the propagandists of big business, who love to yammer about "Communist tyranny," are constantly forced to tip their hats to the Communist movement as the instrument for liberation of the great mass of humanity's exploited and oppressed.

Thus, Michael Clark, correspondent of the New York Times in Iran, wrote Sunday that wide sections of the population in that land are "ripe for Communism." Why are they ripe for Communism, and not for capitalism? Because, said Clark, they are "poverty-ridden," for whom "corrupt" and "fraudulently-elected government is a symbol of oppression."

Here is the implied admission that the world's oppressed masses look to the Communists as the means of their liberation, both from poverty and from the tyranny of corrupt feudal governments that are the tools of imperialism.

Try as they may, the spokesmen and apologists for big business reaction cannot escape this elementary truth, woven into the fabric of our society. They are conscious of their difficulty, and struggle and squirm to get off the hook. But it penetrates too deeply.

ONE OF the journalistic anti-Communist goons who scribbles for the World-Telegram, wrote recently of police brutality in Harlem:

"Injustice suffered by minority groups always furnish the Communists with potent propaganda weapons. For them, Harlem has long been a happy hunting ground; and they are quick to exploit it. Unfortunately, due partly to a bad public relations policy, the police have unintentionally supplied much of their ammunition."

"Apart from the reds, there has been a growing chronic tension against the police among the Negroes through the city. This was scarcely alleviated when one jury recently awarded \$60,000 damages, and another \$50,000 damages to Negro families because of police misconduct."

He went on to talk of a "constructive" solution to this problem of "police misconduct" against the Negro people.

The plan is to try to institute a training program in the Police

Department. . . . That's one sure way of deflating the Communists."

It is quite obvious even from this roundabout language that the police are forced to make gestures toward the Negro people on the subject of brutality only because of the militant struggle organized and led by the Communists. Former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, member of the Party's National Committee, is especially revered by the Negro people because of his role in this struggle.

THE SO-CALLED "anti-Communist liberals" are especially fond of pleading with the ruling class masters of our country that they had better ease up voluntarily on their exploitation and oppression, both here and abroad, or the Communists will do the job for them.

Thus, when a group of them recently presented a multi-billion dollar plan for industrial development of colonial areas, they did it on the plea that it would serve as a "foil for Soviet imperialism." This is a guarded way of saying that unless we make certain gestures toward alleviating the poverty and oppression of the peoples in these colonial areas, they will follow the leadership of the Communists in liberating themselves.

The emphasis placed in the plan on "improvement" of the living conditions of the peoples in these areas is strictly sugar-coating. The real aim is contained in the statement that "virtually all of it (the billions of dollars) would be used productively, with returns for American investors, in bringing natural resources out of the ground, in the production of critical materials needed for our mobilization program. . . ."

The heart of the plan is the guarantee to private investment that its "right" to sweat super-profits out of the hundreds of millions of workers and peasants in the colonial areas will be protected.

But it is most instructive that the formula for the sugar-coating is one that frantically pleads

that the peoples of these colonial countries are turning to "Communism" in seeking relief from their poverty and suffering. Plainly, there must be a reason for this.

RECOGNIZING their dilemma, the apologists for imperialism lamely say that the peoples are "taken in" by the "false promises" of the Communists. Strange that they should fall only for "false promises," when they are so overwhelmed by "true promises" from American capitalism and from the hordes of missionaries of various kinds that have been operating among them for generations!

In his Sunday article from Iran, Clark naively made the point that Communists have a great advantage over the "western powers." For they work among the great mass of exploited people, while the western powers "are bound to treat with the established order," which is "corrupt" and the "symbol of oppression."

Why must the American and British capitalists treat with the corrupt, oppressive "established" government? Plainly because this government is the sole native instrument of their exploitation of Iran. Its destruction by the Iranian people would deprive them of this instrument, and make difficult, if not impossible, the guaranteeing of super-profitable investments in that land.

Thus, they must prevent the Iranian people from destroying it. They cover this up by the myth that they are "containing Communism." What they are really doing is "containing" the Iranian people. The same thing exactly is true in Indo-China, the Philippines, Korea and everywhere else throughout the world.

As far as the vast bulk of Americans is concerned, the trouble with this policy is that there can be no real peace under it. The peoples of the world will just not stay "contained." It is the American worker who has to suffer the tragic consequences of a war situation created by the drive of the big bosses to exploit the world.

'Terminal Four' Pledge Fight for Peace

By Philip M. Connelly and Virginia Gardner

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—Communist Organizer Frank Carlson, young Korean architect David Hyun, Hollywood writer-educator Harry Carlisle, British-born dancer Miriam Stevenson—the Terminal Island Four—walked out of the Federal building here

into the free air, into the tender waiting arms of their loved ones, while a great crowd cheered.

Under an order of the United States Supreme Court, they were free on bond until the high tribunal disposes of their appeal one way or another, after six long months and 12 weary days behind the barbed wire of America's first concentration camp at Terminal Island.

But neither the exuberance of the crowd of welcoming friends, nor the joyful excitement of the wives, children and parents of the four victims, was any more apparent than the resolute determination and the high spirit of the four themselves.

Each of them had a few words to say—

Words that bristled with courage and eagerness to carry on the struggle against war, against U.S. reaction and suppression of human rights, against the vile McCarran Act—the police state law which made them its first major victims.

Carlson spoke first.

"Aside from being with my family, my greatest immediate desire is to get on a picket line for Willie McGee," he stated. "I won't feel really free until the McCarran law is repealed and until our American soldiers are brought home from Korea."

"No peace-loving American can feel secure in his own home until these things have been achieved. I intend to devote my time while I am on bail and all my energies to achieving these things. That will be my thanks to all of the people who helped to free us."

Carlisle, gaunt and emaciated from his long concentration camp confinement, his cheeks bright with lipstick from implanted kisses of women relatives and friends,

spoke with determination beyond his apparent strength.

"I want my first words to be an encouragement to the people to keep up the fight," he said. "The fight is not over, either for our personal liberty, or for the preservation of the liberties of the whole American people."

The young Korean-American spoke of "the poetic justice" involved in today's proceeding in which Federal District Judge Ben Harrison, who vociferously denied bail to the four, was forced to sign the bail agreement directed by the United States Supreme Court.

"And, as for Atty. Gen. McGrath, who said we got what we deserved at Terminal Island," Hyun continued, "I want to say to him now that in being released over his head, we are getting what the people won for us by their fight."

"The way in which the people rallied behind the four of us has been the greatest and most gratifying experience of my life. I am sure the people themselves rallied because they realized what they—all of them—are facing today. Their actions were a demonstration of the power which lies within the people."

"For this I am glad. The great things that are stirring today promise a greater fight for the common good, especially for peace in the world which alone can bring security for all the people."

Hyun, many pounds lighter than when he entered the Terminal Island stockade and a small man at best, exuded fighting courage. As he spoke his two little sons, Freeland and David Jr., pulled and tugged at his slender frame.

"I would willingly go through it all again for the same prin-

ciples that are involved," he said, amid cheers.

Mrs. Stevenson came nearest to being speechless. But she was happy.

"I know this is all due to the efforts of the people who got behind our case, we have everyone to thank. I hope to spend a week with my husband and family, then I'll go back to work. My job is waiting for me, my boss came to Terminal Island yesterday to tell me he was waiting for me to come back."

Days of red tape delay had preceded the joyous moment just before noon, when the four brought up from Terminal Island to the federal building on order of Immigration Chief Herman Landon, were unloaded from a van and ushered inside to the office of the district court clerk.

The crowd of more than 100 inside the federal building, corridors cheered and shook their hands and kissed them as the guards ushered them along.

Inside the clerk's office three of their attorneys, Rose Rosenberg, John Potter and Milton Tyre, met them, as did assistant treasurer Max Hittleman of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund, a huge brown-wrapped bundle of negotiable government bonds under his arm.

The four stepped forward and signed the legal stipulations under which they agreed to remain available for hearings while on bail. Treasurer Hittleman dumped the brown bundle on the counter and jerked open the string that bound it. Twenty thousand dollars in government securities was counted and accepted by the clerk.

Judge Harrison apparently

couldn't stand the gaff of facing the four whom he had so cavalierly condemned to indeterminate jailing. He had the stipulations carried to his chambers by a clerk and affixed his final approving signature in private, rather than the

four being taken into his courtroom.

When the clerk returned, still blowing on Hizzoner's wet signature, the red tape was at an end. Carlson, Hyun, Carlisle and Mrs. Stevenson walked out—with-out guards.

GORDY, JR., TAKES STAND AT HIS FATHER'S TRIAL

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 8. — Charles Gordy, Jr., Negro youth, took the witness stand yesterday at the trial of his father, Charles Gordy, Sr., who is charged with murder. Gordy, Jr., related how a policeman last November aroused him and, at the point of a gun, pushed him through the front room of his father's house, 1011 Alger St., and out into the street, in the winter cold, without giving him a chance to put a shirt on. This policeman, Mellert, and another cop, Morgan, had entered the house without a warrant. They came to arrest young Gordy on a charge of robbery which was so flimsy that the prosecuting attorney would not issue warrants for four others alleged to have been implicated.

Young Gordy testified yesterday that he had been arrested the morning of Nov. 19, 1950, on a traffic violation. Previous testimony had brought out that police harassed him because he was driving a 1950 Cadillac. His father got him out that morning on a \$50 bond.

Several hours later, young Gordy testified, policeman Mellert came to his father's house and forced his way into the bedroom where he was sleeping. Mellert drew his gun and stuck it in the back of young Gordy and pushed him towards the front door. At the door Mellert called to his partner, Morgan, to get help. Morgan, according to young Gordy, came up to the porch with a drawn gun. Gordy

testified that about this time he heard a shot. Later on, as he was being led down the steps by Mellert, he heard several shots and Mellert fell in front of him.

The defense is expected to declare that Morgan fired first and Gordy's father fired in self-defense.

Mellert was killed and Morgan wounded.

The prosecuting attorney, who had put young Gordy on the stand, were not able to shake his story.



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FRENCH GOV'T PLANS RIGGED ELECTION

(Continued from Page 4)

perate governmental majority. It was as clever a move as hauling away the safe in a bank robbery when you have missed the combination to the lock.

Thus, a new bill came out of committee and was voted by a 337 majority early Sunday morning, April 29. It was then brought to the Assembly again on Monday midnight as a matter of governmental confidence. This allowed time to "persuade" the hesitant deputies and crack the whip.

Under the new system, a list of deputies in each department is elected if it gets 51 percent of the vote. Since few party lists will get that much, the law provides that a coalition of lists is possible, and, if such a coalition gets 51 percent of the votes, it divides all the seats.

Only if the coalition of lists fails to get a majority does proportional representation prevail, except for the Greater Paris region, where the proportional system is maintained anyway.

In other words, a Communist list in a given department may have 40 percent of the vote; but if the Socialists, Radicals and de Gaullists make an advance deal among themselves (as they will in most places), and if their combined lists are 51 percent of the vote, they will divide all the seats among themselves. This disfranchises 40 percent of the electorate who voted Communist. Only if the coalesced lists don't reach a majority will proportional representation prevail.

The probable consequence of all this will be that while the Communist popular vote may not decline at all—though many people will be influenced by the "why-waste-your-vote" argument—and in fact the Communist popular vote may even grow in many places, the Communist Assembly seats will probably be halved.

That means perhaps 100 or so deputies, including allies in the Christian Progressives, the Republican Progressives and other small groups. Perhaps even more.

The De Gaullists stand to gain, both on their own lists and as a result of coalitions with other parties. Many a Socialist worker will vote for his party in good conscience only to find that the system of coalition will contribute to the election of a de Gaullist deputy. In any case, the governmental shape is likely to be more Rightist than before.

And, if the new government cannot get a stable majority, there is a strong probability of an emergency dissolution of the new Assembly, perhaps a new electoral law, and an even more open bid by de Gaulle and newly-found allies for "legal" power.

Fajon's report emphasized to the Communist Party the importance of a vigorous election campaign, with full confidence in overcoming the electoral trickery by exposing its meaning to the masses.

The Communist leader called for the building of united front electoral committees everywhere, going far beyond the range of Communist workers and their sympathizers.

Fajon made the interesting point that while the Communists stress their eventual objective of Socialism—"every day coming nearer and nearer," he added—the main problem was to show the masses a practical way out of their present suffering, fears and burdens.

It is not a question, he said, of promising a new policy for France if a majority of Communists are elected, for it is a utopian dream, he said, to think that bourgeois society can be changed in such a way.

masses in struggle for immediate ways out of the crisis produced by war preparations and the growth of the fascist danger. Such a unity can impose changes no matter what the configuration in the Assembly, though a strong Communist parliamentary bloc is valuable.

The Communist leader warned that the ruling circles are not only out to reduce Communist seats, but to smash the confidence which the working class has in the Party. Hence, the danger of provocations, of an intensified propaganda barrage, of measures to outlaw democratic organizations and terrorize the electorate.

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Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

McGee

(Continued from Page 3)
ers and Benjamin Wetzler, Fitzpatrick's secretary:

Wetzler: I will not advise Mr. Fitzpatrick to get in touch with President Truman.

ALP delegation: Why not?
Wetzler: Because that is not the proper business of a politician.
ALP: Justice is the proper business of everyone, including politicians.

Wetzler: Don't you understand that Mr. Fitzpatrick's only job is to run elections. That's all.

"In that statement," Schutzer said yesterday, "the Democratic Party officials exposed the false and broken platform pledges, the empty promises concerning civil rights, the use of bipartisan setups to catch votes while ignoring the people's needs."

"In that statement was the contained the bipartisan stamp of approval on white supremacy, on lynching, on discrimination, on segregation of 14,000,000 Negroes."

Schutzer pledged on behalf of the ALP to go "forward with increased determination" in the fight for "full equality of rights for the Negro people."

Patterson said that McGee, "an innocent man, has been executed only because he was a Negro" and that millions of progressive Americans, Negro and white, "will avenge his death by continuing to fight to end the system of legal and extra-legal lynching of innocent Negroes in America."

NAZIS FREED

"While Nazi and Japanese war criminals are being freed by the U. S. Government, the same government climaxes three-quarters of a century of the most bestial terror against the Negro people by allowing the execution of this innocent World War II veteran."

PARIS RALLY

In Paris, 1,500 workers held a mass rally on the eve of McGee's scheduled execution, and heard a dozen prominent speakers denounce racism in the U. S. A large portrait of McGee hung behind the platform.

The breadth of the people's unity to save McGee was seen by the different speakers: J. Demenach, Catholic editor; the Rev. Vienney, French Protestant leader; H. Hadamard, member of the Academy of Sciences; Florimonde Bonte, Communist deputy; Pierce Paraf, writer, and M. Dennerly, lawyer.

Diop Cheick, secretary general of the students belonging to the Rassemblement Democratique Africain, leading organization of French Africa, declared that French Africans not only protest the fate of their 15 million Negro brothers here but are determined not to share that fate.

The meeting heard a message from Howard Fast. Alain Le Leap, a secretary of the CGT, main trade union federation, cited facts and figures on the life of American Negroes, and recalled the Negro Labor Conference in Chicago last June.

Dennerly linked the plot to kill McGee with the persecution of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square.

CAMPUS PROTEST

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Students at Dillard University paraded on the campus at 1 a.m. this morning shouting angry protest Willie McGee's death. The students at the all-Negro university were heard throughout the community. At 7:30 this morning they organized a dormitory meeting to

plan further action "to let the country know that we are sick and tired of the legal lynchings of Negroes in the South."

At noon, over 150 students held a mass meeting around the same flagpole where they had protested against McGee's execution two weeks ago. Some of their placards read, "What About Paul Washington? Is He Next? Other placards read, "Is Louisiana to Follow Mississippi?"

Washington is a young Negro victim of a similar rape-frameup here.

The same placards were also seen in the University cafeteria.

After the mass meeting, the students spread over the large campus and formed dozens of clusters to discuss the case.

A student leader said, "The McGee murder has exposed the Dixiecrats from top to bottom—from Truman to Gov. Wright."

One group was heckled by a student who told them, "They will call you Communists." He was answered immediately by another student, "If fighting for my freedom is Communist, I am the best damn Communist you ever saw."

His fellow students cheered the statement.

Later in the afternoon the students met in the school auditorium to plan further local action on the Washington case. They felt that the best way to pay tribute to McGee now was to fight for the life of Paul Washington.

Washington

(Continued from Page 3)

way, backwards from the zero hour, but this is the way it stands out in my mind seven or eight hours afterwards. Willie McGee's letter was the climax to the events of that memorable day. Coming as it did, coming virtually from the other side of the grave, the letter gave point to our fight, and it gave courage to all of us to carry on in the way McGee said.

We knew that the man we had tried to save was not only a symbol of the struggle against the rotten system of lynching and white supremacy; he was also a fine, honest, courageous human being and a sensitive and affectionate husband and father.

Those last hours in the Cafeteria Workers' office were not a grim vigil in which we just sat around and waited for the hour of death to arrive. It was a time in which everyone was busy, doing everything possible to get the ear of President Truman and Gov. Wright.

Powe and James Wright thought Marcantonio should make a last appeal to the Mississippi Governor. For many, precious minutes the operator in Jackson argued that the Governor's phone was busy, then it was out of order, then that the Governor would receive no calls. Marcantonio persisted, argued, wheedled, barked. At ten minutes to two he got Gov. Wright on the line.

"U. S. ON TRIAL"

"You and I and every white American are on trial in the eyes of the whole world," we heard him tell the governor.

He suggested that the governor stay the execution for 30 days, appoint a commission of three outstanding citizens, one from outside Mississippi, to make an impartial finding of the facts. It was clear the governor was saying no.

"The state of Mississippi would lose nothing by doing this," Marcantonio said. "You're not going to do anything? Nothing I can say will change your mind? . . . I don't think any man should superimpose himself above God Almighty. . . . Well that's what you are doing when you send this innocent man to the electric chair. . . . But no white man in your state has ever been executed for rape. There's no equality in this, when a man dies because his skin is black. . . . When he is going to die? . . . In about 15 minutes? . . . If you have made up your mind, then good bye, Governor, may God have mercy on your soul."

A little earlier, the telephone rang and a clerk at the Supreme

Court informed the lawyers that Chief Justice Fred Vinson had rejected the petition for a stay of execution. Like Justice Black, who also turned down the appeal, Vinson didn't dare face McGee's lawyers. He accepted the briefs in his home, made his decision there, and had it telephoned by a clerk.

And before that, a telephone call from New Orleans, from attorney Mary Kaufman, brought the news that Circuit Judge Wayne Boarh had refused an injunction.

And before that was the call from Jackson that Judge Sidney Mize had said "No." And before that Justice Black had said "No," and Justice Douglas said "No."

Somewhere about here, the lawyers decided Marcantonio should phone David Niles, President Truman's aide. Niles was reached at the Carleton Hotel and Marcantonio pleaded with him for Presidential intervention for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

"There is an innocent man's life at stake," Marcantonio said. "I am asking that President Truman do no more than President Woodrow Wilson did in the Tom Mooney case."

We could not hear Niles answer, but we saw Marcantonio's face flush with anger.

"Remember, Mr. Niles, there are no pastel mink coats involved here, merely an innocent man's life."

When Marcantonio hung up, he exploded, "He can intervene for the thieves who surround him, but he'll do nothing to save an innocent man."

So President Truman had also said "No."

No, No, No, No. That was the pattern which kept repeating itself with variations, like a theme in a Beethoven symphony.

THE PEOPLES' YES

I thought of the title of Carl Sandburg's poem, "The People, Yes."

On the picket line at the White House, they were saying 'Yes.' In Harlem, they were saying 'Yes.' At the Lincoln Memorial Sunday, they had said 'Yes.' All over the world, the people were saying 'Yes.' And the volume of their voices was rising constantly, and one could know that some day the thunder of the peoples' 'Yes' would overwhelm the legal 'No's' of the judges and the political 'No's' of Truman and the terroristic 'No's' of Gov. Wright. The rebel yells of that little mob of lynchers outside the Jones County Jail are nothing compared to the crescendo of a people, Negro and white, united for freedom and equality.

We had failed to save the life of one man but we had profited by a glimpse of that glory which is ahead for us and our children and the children of Willie and Rosalee McGee.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 2)

cuted the day the jury was sworn and he pleaded, "We must not let it happen here."

Alexander's motion was based in the state's disposal of the money found on Horner. Volpe, in answering the motion said innocently, "The failure of these defendants to do a thorough job is no reason for acquittal." Judge Smalley denied the motion. Pellettieri's argument is based on the failure of the state to prove its entire allegation and the judge is not expected to rule on it until tomorrow.

A delegation from Lincoln Square, West Midtown New York, including Mrs. Amy Mallard and the Puerto Rican leader, Alma Garcia visited the court today. Mrs. Mallard remarked, after that "I didn't know before this that what happens in Georgia could happen in New Jersey too. But this proves it."

**SPEAK OUT
PEACE!**



McCarran

(Continued from Page 2)

be for the first time be outlawed, but I think there should be no mistake here that the outlawing of the Communist Party is but the first step in outlawing all dissenting political thought.

"It reaches the Communist Party first," Abt added, "and then we go on from there until no organization in this country and no citizen is safe."

Earlier, Benjamin Gitlow, an FBI informer and the first government witness, was asked by government attorney William Paisley to identify as "evidence" of the alleged conspiracy a December, 1929, CP memorandum outlining plans for a Lenin memorial rally.

Abt arose to object that Gitlow could not legally identify the document because he was not a member of the Communist Party at that time, having been expelled in June, 1929.

Panel chairman Charles LaFollette asked Gitlow where he got the document. Gitlow replied he got it from somebody he could not remember who had also been expelled from the Party.

Abt continued his objection, pointing out that the panel had improperly permitted Gitlow to identify documents he allegedly picked up while he was in the Party. The panel, he said, went a step further into the field of lawless rulings when they accepted as evidence unsubstantiated documents allegedly received from unknown sources.

For the first time, the hearing panel, in considering Abt's motion, presented a split ruling. LaFollette announced that panel members Peter Campbell Brown and Dr. Kathryn McHale had voted to admit the 1929 document. LaFollette voted to exclude it.

In its motion to postpone the hearings, the party charged the panel was illegally permitting testimony by Gitlow — testimony which was "colored by a professional anti-Communist." To proceed with the hearings, the Party's lawyers said, would serve as "part of a legislative scheme to gild by an ostensibly fastidious procedure a bill of attainder which strikes at the roots of American freedom."

'DUMPING GROUND'

The panel, they charged, has permitted the record of the case to become a "dumping ground of huge quantities of testimony and exhibits whose relationship to the issues is neither apparent nor explained."

This encumbering of the record, the lawyers asserted, served to: 1—Make the proceeding excessively costly, lengthy and burdensome to the respondent, diverting

energies and resources of the Party from its political action.

2. Obscure from the public and from eventual court review the fact that the Attorney General can not produce rationally probative proof that the slanderous findings of the McCarran police state act are true.

Abt cited a statement yesterday by Sen. McCarran as an example of how the McCarran campaign to "get" the Communist Party reaches out to suppress all free political thought and action.

He reminded the panel that McCarran had announced he planned to have his committee investigate the State Department's opposition to Gen. MacArthur's policies to ascertain if that opposition paralleled that of the Communist Party.

"Therefore," the lawyer said, "nobody is safe, including the people in this room."

Harlem

(Continued from Page 3)

dom; Allan McKenzie, executive secretary of the Bronx American Labor Party; Charles A. Collins, organizational director of the Harlem ALP; Mrs. Kurt Louise Harold, administrative secretary of the Harlem CRC; Roosevelt Ward, Labor Youth League leader, and others.

But Walter Garcia, rank and file leader of Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees, summed up the feeling of that rally.

"If the government wants a big army," the fiery youth shouted, "let them issue a call for volunteers to go to Mississippi and fight the lynchers. They'll get the biggest army this country ever saw. And the Negro women will join us so fast there won't be enough room left for the men!"

Deportation

(Continued from Page 2)

to Ellis Island, where he is now held without bail.

"Chew faces indefinite imprisonment—in concentration camp style—since the Justice Department cannot send him anywhere, shipping to China being unavailable. Chew cannot even depart as a member of a ship's crew since, after he was excluded, the Coast Guard automatically cancelled his clearance."

"This outrageous treatment of a legal resident must be protested by all Americans and all American organizations in telegrams and letters to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath," said Green.

Green stated also that a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Chew's release from Ellis Island is pending before Federal District Court Judge Clarence G. Galston, in Brooklyn.

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SOVIET ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

Figures Don't Lie; Times' 'Expert' Does

By Joseph Clark Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR, May 8.—To use his own language, a "most flagrant effort to obscure Soviet economic" success occurs in an article by Harry Schwartz in the New York Times of April 19. Let's take up some of his "deliberate distortions aimed at conveying a misleading statistical" version of Soviet progress under the postwar five-year plan.

Schwartz says that the Soviet announcement on the postwar five-year plan regarding steel production merely refers to the maximum rate of production reached in 1950 and not to the total 1950 output in percentage figures. A careful study of the Soviet announcement proves how wrong Schwartz is. The State

Planning Committee of the USSR announced:

"In ferrous metallurgy the targets of the Five-Year Plan for steel and rolled metal were exceeded. The output level for rolled ferrous metal set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was reached ahead of schedule—in the third quarter of 1949, and the level for steel output in the second quarter of 1950. The Five-Year Plan for pig iron output

by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy was fulfilled. In 1950, ferrous metal output as a whole was 45 percent above the prewar level, instead of the 35 percent envisaged by the Five-Year Plan; output of pig iron rose 29 percent compared with prewar, steel output 49 percent and rolled metal 59 percent."

ACCORDING TO SCHWARTZ the level of production of steel envisaged by the Five-Year Plan was reached during the last quarter of last year, "perhaps." But a careful reading, which Schwartz urges on others, reveals that the planned goal for level of steel production was reached in the second quarter of 1950. It was also revealed that the 49 percent figure refers to total 1950 output compared with 1940 and by computing the figure with the known production of 1940 it is clear that production of steel in 1950 exceeded 27,000,000 tons, not 25,000,000 as Schwartz says, citing U. S. government "experts" who are as poorly informed as he is.

If Schwartz wanted a double-check he could have referred to an announcement of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy which appeared in Pravda on Jan. 6. This announcement made the flat statement that 1950 steel production exceeded the plan for that year by more than 2,000,000 tons.

Schwartz goes out of his way to conceal the gains that were made under the Five-Year Plan in consumer goods production. He objects to the comparisons which the Soviet announcement makes between 1945 and 1950 production. But he conceals from his readers, who he hopes will not make a careful study of the Soviet announcement, that a comparison between 1940 and 1950 is made in the Soviet announcement. The Soviet announcement stated:

"In the period from 1946 to 1950, rapid rehabilitation and development of the textile, clothing, knitted goods, footwear and other branches of light industry took place. Output of these branches of industry in 1950 increased 17 percent compared with 1940."

OF COURSE THE ENTIRE Times article is angled to convey the impression that Soviet successes in heavy industry are intended just for military purposes. But the same Soviet announcement shows the phenomenal increases in tractor and agricultural machine production, also of enormous excavators and building machinery. It tells of the vast electrification of the Soviet countryside and the building of power plants. It reveals how the railroads, shattered by the Nazi invasion, have been rehabilitated and new ones built. It shows that a tremendous housing program is underway in the Soviet Union.

Wherever you look in Moscow you see steel frames of skyscrapers going up. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has developed a machine industry that was never considered possible because of the ban on exports imposed by the U. S. government. That's where steel production goes to here.

The reason consumer goods have improved, the reason the stores bulge with consumer goods, is that Soviet heavy industry was rebuilt and strengthened far beyond the prewar level. Now the enormous hydroelectric projects on the Volga, Don and Dnieper, the canals and irrigation schemes will take even greater quantities of the record Soviet steel production.

India Told Where to Trade by US Co.; Card-Index Set Up

Two additional instances of the arrogant manner with which Washington is trying to dictate the course of India's domestic and international affairs have just been brought to light in Crossroads, progressive Bombay weekly.

One is an order by the Bombay agent of the multimillion dollar Trans World Airlines (TWA) to various Indian airline concerns not to accept shipments destined for the Soviet Union, the New Democracies, China and various other places.

The other is a questionnaire sent to leading Indian officials by a U. S. Embassy, demanding answers to what have become known as \$64 questions.

Crossroads said it understands that this is the second attempt in this direction by the U. S. Embassy and charged its purpose was to establish a card index file on India's

leading personalities to facilitate U. S. espionage activity.

These are some of the questions asked of the Members of Parliament and other top officials: "Do you want that India should have closer relations with Communist China?" "Do you want India to go Communist?" and "What is your attitude toward the Soviet Union?"

THIS ATTEMPT at intimidation goes hand in hand with the direct activity of U. S. agents in high places. Crossroads reported "it is said in official circles that news of all cabinet meetings, including secret and important ones, is in the hands of the Embassy even before the Ministers reach their homes."

The paper said that Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has expressed concern over this situation.

He is reported to have told the Congress Party Parliamentary Group last year that while the Soviet Union always asked the government for any information it wanted, the U. S. had its own men in every Ministry to keep it informed.

The TWA action was revealed when a letter by its Bombay agent, F. W. Benson, and addressed to Air India Ltd., Airfreight Ltd., and Thom. Cook & Son Ltd. came into possession of Crossroads.

Dated December 19, 1950, it said that "pending further advice, please do not accept any shipment consigned to the following countries:

His list included not only the Soviet Union, China, the New Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, but also "Manchuria" (part of China), Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, (part of the Soviet Union), "Danskig" (now Gdansk and part of Poland), the British-controlled city of Hongkong and Macao, a Chinese island still a colony of Portugal.

189 Receive Peace Awards

WARSAW, May 8.—Delegates to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw last November will be glad to learn that 189 men and women have been given special awards at recent ceremonies for their outstanding work in preparing the congress.

When the British government made it impossible to hold the congress in Sheffield as scheduled, the Polish Peace Committee had exactly three days to prepare for the holding of the gathering in its capital.

Accommodations had to be readied for more than 2,000 delegates in addition to many visitors and newspaper representatives. An only partially constructed building, the House of the Polish Word, had to be completed and equipped with all the mechanical devices such as telephones and earphones as well as restaurants and other conveniences necessary.

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Today Abroad

PUERTO RICO is witnessing the growth of a popular movement demanding the return of Puerto Rican colonial troops fighting under U. S. command in Korea. Dr. Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, president of the Independence party which advocates complete national independence for the island, demanded at a recent meeting here that President Truman immediately recall Puerto Rican troops from Korea and halt recruiting Puerto Ricans to fight in Asia.

AUSTRIA will be host to the presidium of the World Federation of Trade Unions June 16-19. As part of its 6-point agenda it will hear reports by Herbert Warnke of Eastern Germany and Liu Ning-I of China on the WFTU in the fight for peace and against remilitarization of Germany and Japan. It will also discuss its budget and plan the next meeting of the WFTU general council.

JAPANESE defied a ban by U. S. occupation authorities on political rallies in the imperial palace plaza, when thousands of members of the rightwing-led General Council of Labor Unions staged a demonstration there on Constitution Day, May 3. Police arrested 36 unionists, including Council Chairman Takeo Muto, who was a delegate to last year's Confederation of Free Trade Unions meeting in London. The demonstrators shouted opposition to U. S. plans for a separate peace treaty, Japanese rearmament and maintenance of American troops in Japan. Several score unionists were injured when police tried to break up the demonstration.

POLAND reports the number of fatal accidents per 100,000 tons extracted coal in Polish mines has decreased by 44 percent and the number of serious injuries has declined by 79 percent compared with pre-war figures, according to a government report.

IRISH TO ELECT NEW GOV'T; DEVALERA SEES COMEBACK

DUBLIN, May 8.—A general election will take place in Ireland at the end of this month. Under the Constitution the present parliament's term does not expire till 1952. But all the efforts of the present coalition government has failed to withstand the storm of protest from large sections of the people and dissatisfaction among its own parliamentary supporters over the dismissal of the Minister of Health at the behest of the Catholic Hierarchy and the reactionary Irish Medical Association.

Dr. Browne, who was Minister of Health, proposed to inaugurate a medical welfare scheme for the benefit of mothers and children, to be operated without any means test. The reactionary Irish Medical Association launched a vigorous campaign against the scheme and called on all doctors to refuse to cooperate in working it.

The wealthy clique among the doctors opposed the scheme because they feared a medical service free to all, without any test as to means, would undermine their present privileged position. The propertied classes also joined with the doctors in opposing the scheme because it would impose additional taxation. The Minister of Health challenged this opposition to his scheme and launched a nation-wide publicity campaign.

The Catholic Hierarchy intervened and demanded that the government repudiate the Minister of Health's scheme, branding it as be-

ing "contrary to Catholic social teaching."

THE GOVERNMENT yielded to the demand of the Hierarchy, compelled the Minister to resign and announced the abandonment of the health scheme.

The Labor Ministers in the coalition government acquiesced in this scandalous decision; their attitude has called forth strong protests from all sections of the working class movement. The Irish Trades Union Congress, the Dublin Trades Union Council and other bodies declared support for Dr. Browne's scheme.

The party, led by the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Sean MacBride, of which Dr. Browne was a member, has been split from top to bottom, following the latter's resignation.

Having only a small parliamentary majority, the coalition government was confronted with a loss of voting support from a number of deputies who protested against the government's action and the interference of the Hierarchy to such an extent in temporal affairs.

Uncertain of maintaining its parliamentary majority, the coalition government has decided on a general election. The Opposition Party (Fianna Fail), led by Mr. deValera, which lost power for the first time in 1948, after being continuously in office for 16 years, is confident it will regain a majority in these elections.

Warners 'FBI' Film Is Racist to the Core

By David Platt

THE STRAND THEATRE signed up an all-Negro stage show headed by the popular Count Basie as a come-on for entertainment-seekers who ordinarily would pass up tripe like *I Was A Communist For the FBI*.

What a great pity that Negro performers Thelma Carpenter, Billy Bailey, George Kirby, the Orioles and Basie and his band are appearing together with this malicious movie that slanders their people.

Full of racist thinking of the kind that would win smiles from a John Rankin, the Warner Bros. film goes so far as to suggest there was something phony about the world-wide fight led by the Communists to free the Scottsboro victims of lynch justice. In throwing mud on this celebrated case the picture accuses the Communists of pocketing all but \$60,000 of the \$2,000,000 Scottsboro defense fund, but how this \$60,000 sufficed to conduct the endless court battles and tremendous mass campaigns stretching over nearly twenty years that this internationally known case required, is not indicated by Cvetie's lying film. Even Crowther, the *Times* film critic, was compelled to challenge this stupid canard.



OF A PIECE with this insult to the millions—Negro and white—who helped to save the Scottsboro victims from death in the electric chair—is the picture's lurid revelation that the Communists organized the "race riots" in Detroit in 1943 in which 34 were killed and nearly 500 injured.

The unconscionable liars who wrote *I Was A Communist For the FBI* must have obtained this "information" from the groups that actually fomented the anti-Negro riots.

A glance at the voluminous record of the Detroit riots shows plainly that they were the work of the axis-aiding Ku Klux Klan, Black Legion, Purple Shirts and followers of Father Coughlin. It was a carefully planned and executed plot of the Nazi fifth column to halt war production, create confusion, violence, death. This was established at the time by a committee made up of heads of the Auto Workers Union, Detroit Council of Churches, Metropolitan Detroit Youth Council, Civil Rights Federation and Wayne County CIO Council.

As a matter of fact Congressman Samuel Dickstein placed the responsibility for the anti-Negro riots in Detroit squarely on the Dies Committee (fore-runner of the present Un-American Committee which ordered the anti-Negro Cvetie film), for its failure to carry out its legitimate function. "Two years ago," Dickstein said, in June, 1943, "I asked the Dies Committee to investigate the Klan in Michigan, but nothing was done about it although it seems that the committee has investigated about everything else."

ANALYSIS of all the other big lies in the Warner Bros. stool-pigeon film must also inevitably reveal their fascist origin. This goes for the most preposterous lie of all—the lie that Communist leaders freely use the vicious, chauvinist expression n . . . in private conversations among themselves. "Only when we are trying to sell them the Party line do we use the word Negro."

If *I Was A Communist For the FBI* had been written and filmed by the fascist hoodlums who tried to murder Paul Robeson at Peekskill it couldn't be any viler in its hatred of Negroes . . . and Jews.

THE FILM'S anti-Semitism has aroused an important section of New York's Jewish population. A few days ago a committee representing the Federation of Polish Jews, American Jewish Labor Council, the Jewish magazine *The World* and other groups lodged a vigorous protest with the management of the Strand. In the course of the interview the committee was horrified to learn from the theatre's managers that David Dubinsky's Jewish Labor Committee had given the anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, anti-labor film a clean bill of health. Thus are the social-democrats assisting the destruction of our liberties.

For the Martyred Martinsville Seven

Ruthless, barbaric rulers sit enthroned
In a citadel built on human woes and aching bones.
A "pound of flesh" is the price they say;
So seven men were burned today.

The stench of tyranny pervades the air
As they sit entrenched in their gory lair.
They cry for blood in their greedy way,
So seven men were burned today.

Their creed: "We are the masters! you the slaves.
Your years of toil; the paupers graves—
It's all you merit; this is your pay."
So seven men were burned today.

We challenge them, these beasts of prey
Whose riches rule with blood and fray.
We'll forge and weld a brotherhood of man
These greedy parasites forever to ban.

We vow: no burning flesh; no stinging tears;
No toiling men shall burn throughout the years.
No noose, no jail can stem the tide.
We're marching on for those who died.

Some day an X will mark the spot
Where reigned these despots, this gory lot.
Then life will teem with hope along the way,
But we'll never forget

Our Seven Brothers Who Died Today!

ALVINA HAYMAN.

Grantsbury, Wis.

Harry Gottlieb Talks About Realism and Beauty in Art

ONE OF THE TRAGEDIES of the artist in America, says Harry Gottlieb, well known American artist whose new one-man show has opened at the ACA Gallery, 63 E. 57 St., is that practically none of them can make a living from their art.

"They have to work at any number of odd kinds of jobs from teaching to running an elevator or working in a shop. As a result the American public is robbed of a great deal of its cultural treasure."

One solution, says Gottlieb, is a "government-sponsored program for art similar to the WPA Art Project in Roosevelt's time which gave the artist a sense of security for the first time even on a minimal basis. Such a program implies of course that we have in Washington an administration that wants peace not war."

But such a government program for art will come, he says, "only if and when the people are satisfied that they are going to benefit from it, that it is socially useful from their point of view."

Present trends in art, Gottlieb pointed out, "tends to restrict audiences rather than broaden them."

GOTTLIEB, a tall, lean, articulate man of 55 who has been painting most of his life, has always felt the need for the artist to try to reach a broader audience with his work not only organizationally—he was president of the Artists Union in the 30's and has been active in artists' organization ever since—but by attuning his content and form to that end.

Non-objective and Abstract art, he insists, are incapable of reaching the broad audience necessary to the life of art. Non-objective art—which denies any recognizable content which can be associated with the real world—is a "reflection of cynicism, defeatism, delving into the subconscious. It is anti-social, nihilistic, individualistic. It makes the individual feel helpless in the face of the onslaught of their daily lives, rather than contribute to their sense of confidence in their ability to bring about those changes which will make for a better life."

It is no coincidence, says Gottlieb, that a large number of museums, colleges, magazines—are supporting Non-Objective art. Even though the artists of this school abhor politics, the sponsorship and some of the results of Non-Objective Art are highly political.

REALIST ART—which bases itself on the real world, real experiences—is what Gottlieb strives for.

"Realism besides being conscious of the real world, is also most conscious of the people with all their varied needs which art



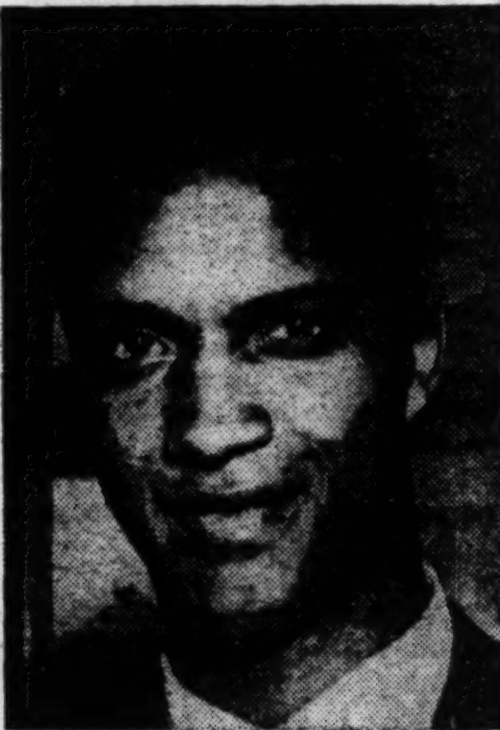
JUDY AND THE BIRDS—A Painting by Harry Gottlieb now on exhibit along with other recent works by the artist at the ACA Gallery, 63 E. 57 St.

can satisfy. Throughout history the people have shown their sense of beauty and consciousness of form in the production of folk art. This is a constant and living force which the artist must express in his work if new and exciting form is to be developed. The people's need and sense of beauty becomes as important an aspect as the content of the work itself. Form, however must be understandable, hom-

ogeneous and meaningful."

The role of progressive artists, says Gottlieb, is "obviously to work toward a realism expressed beautifully." In the struggle for peace and progress, progressive artists should satisfy the people's sense of beauty, heighten their sense of dignity, their positive values, their peaceful and constructive pursuits.

—D. P.



'NAT TURNER' GOES TO HARLEM MAY 11

JAMES EDWARDS, star of the Paul Peters Play 'Nat Turner' which has just ended a highly successful five-month run at People's Drama Theatre.

The play moves over to Harlem for a special two weeks engagement at the Elk's Lodge Theatre, 15 W. 126 St. beginning this Friday, May 11.

Turkey Bans Works of Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gorky

MOSCOW, May 8 (Telepress).—The Turkish Minister of Education has ordered all libraries and schools to ban the works of the "most pernicious reds"—the Russian writers Leo Tolstoy, Anton Chekhov and Maxim Gorky.

In an article in the Soviet Union organ *Trud* I. Gusev describes the efforts of the Turkish servants to become the "favorite child" of the U. S. masters.

"One of Chekhov's heroes, when questioned as to what government ruled in Turkey, answered promptly: a Turkish one of course." This answer is out of date now—writes Gusev. There is an American government now. An American order. American morals.

"While the Ankara servants spend sleepless nights thinking of how to please their masters, the masters are worried about the

growth of the democratic movement throughout the world. So the Turkish lackeys decided to organize a drive against the 'reds' throughout the country:

"In the town of Adane for instance, they declared the whole Commercial school to be red—the director and nearly half of the students were arrested. And while the rank and file Turkish servants are busy arresting reds, the servants of higher ranks are operating on a juridical basis. Shouts and abuse are common in the Turkish Medjlis (Parliament). Medjan demanded the death sentence for so-called subversive elements. "The reds are connected with Moscow," shouted Military Judge Shefki Mothi, "they were able to penetrate into the most secret departments of Turkey, where they are working systematically!"



MAXIM GORKY

YOUNG GUARD
MUSIC BY SHOSTAKOVICH
STANLEY
Starts Saturday, "1812" and "World Youth Festival"

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Cards and Dodgers Under the Lights . . .

COULDN'T UNDERSTAND how a team with an infield of Bilko, Cole, Hemus and Lowry (WHO?) could be leading the league, and what's more, leading a team with an infield of Hodges, Robinson, Reese and Cox. Had to see the St. Louis Cards to find out.

It was an especially exciting game. The Cardinal infield made four errors and Brooklyn won with two in the 10th, 4-3. Gerry Staley, the Card pitcher who left the mound with a broken heart, must be wondering the same thing as me. I had a special little sympathetic twinge for Gerry for he's the only big league pitcher I ever hit a foul ball against. 'Twas in the Pacific. (And since he was a GI and not a colonel, that makes him automatically a non-MacArthur man).

Actually the fact that the Cards made it that close with the shoddy infield play DOES answer a good part of the opening conundrum. The answer is pitching of the sort Staley served up . . . and Stan Musial.

Preacher Roe was the pitcher for our side as the game started, and the lean and wise lefty was still there at the finish. It was a nice night for a game, not too nippy, though the free coffee still went faster than the free beer in the pressbox. A crowd of 23,000 was on hand, which is quite a crowd for this time of the forty cent dollar and television. The St. Louis name still is the big draw in Brooklyn. These have been the two teams wrestling for the top spot most often in the past decade.

The first big moment came in the 2nd, the first time Musial came to bat. After an opening buzz that brings the stands alive, respectful silence grips the arena when the thirty-year old picture hitter from Donora, Pa. steps into the first base side of the batters' box, crouches over with feet together, cocks his bat high over his left shoulder and peers balefully toward the pitcher over his right shoulder. When old Preach struck him out swinging on a sweeping slant, the roar was considerable. You just don't see that often.

THIS BIG BILKO then waited for a slow ball and bashed it vigorously into center for a single. Roe scratched his nose thoughtfully. There's a reason for every pitch he makes to every batter, and he probably was revising his "book" on this rookie who got no more slow stuff and no more hits this night.

What happened next couldn't have been duplicated by any other team in the league. It had to be Hodges who raced to his right to scoop Rice's hard grounder. It had to be Reese flying flawlessly over second to take Hodges' bullet throw with a foot kicking the sack, and fire it back. And whatya know! It just had to be the agile Hodges again back on first to complete the beautiful, beautiful 3-6-3 double play. If I didn't get in for free, I would say that play was worth the price of admission.

The first touch of offensive excitement on our side came in the second as Robinson led off, lined a fast outside pitch to right center and slid into second with a rousing double. Inevitably you think, if this man could have come up to the big leagues at 21 (two years older than Mickey Mantle) instead of 28, what a record he would have compiled. For he would have settled into the cleanup hitter type while still in possession of his dazzling early speed and if that wouldn't have put him up with the Cobbs, DiMaggios, Hornsby's, well . . .

If you're a fan, there's excitement in a close pitching duel like this in every pitch. But the next special thrill for the crowd came in the third and once again nobody but the Dodger in that spot could have made the same play. What's that? Alright, NAME a rightfielder who throws like Furillo! This Hemus lined a hit to right which got past Carl as it caromed quickly off the wall. Hemus made the big mistake of streaking for second. Carl cut loose. The throw was never higher than waist high, took one long whistling hop, came into Reese's waiting glove knee high at the base and it wasn't even close.

The Cards tied the score 1-1 in the 4th. Man on first, two out, Musial again. First pitch this time. He's the only one hits triples consistently in this ballpark, those monstrous skyscrapers to deepest right center that hit high on the screen and give him time to take three.

FORGOT TO MENTION the commotion in the third. Reese singled with one out. Snider whacked one past first, ump Gore over there waved fair ball, Reese went all the way home and Snider wound up on third. Then Jocko Conlon, behind the plate strode out and dramatically waved "foul," overruling his colleague. Oh, the boos. Reese took his sweet time coming back from the dugout to the plate while Conlon bellowed for him to come on. On the next pitch Snider swung viciously and topped a little one right in front of the plate. Catcher Rice leaped on it, fired wild into center-field trying to get Reese, and Pee-wee wound up on third and Duke on second. And here is Conlon wildly waving them back again with motions of "foul." The booing is tremendous. Someone in the pressbox keeps saying heatedly, "Jocko is just acting for TV. He's trying to look good on TV."

This time Snider squandered over to the water cooler and took a long, slow drink till Conlon, red in the neck, came running over to fetch him back. For the third time the Duke swung. It was a clean single through the pitching box and out over second base, exactly bisecting the playing field in half. It was for all the world as if Snider had said, "Let's see you call this foul, you. . . ." From the stands came the bitterly sardonic roar of "foul, foul!" His majesty the ump folded his arms regally. Maybe he is a TV ham at that.

Anyhow the Dodgers didn't score that inning, which rankled with everyone. But Roe survived another Musial at bat, holding him to a harmless single which shot to the outfield like Halley's comet—(what the heck is Halley's comet, somebody?). And the Brooks got their second run in the 8th when rookie Cole booted Hodges' grounder with Robinson on third and the infield drawn in.

It was the 9th and nobody went home. The Cards have a long, long history of ruining Brooklyn in the 9th. Ah, but not tonight. The Preach reduced The Man on a tap to the mound, got Bilko on a grounder, and went ahead of Del Rice two strikes, no balls. Sit down, folks, the game is young. Someone in the left field seats made a fine catch. The UP man ripped out his lead paragraph about the 2-1 victory in despair.

In the 10th the Cards went ahead 3-2 and everybody felt that they had somehow lived through this exact moment before. But hold! Our men are not hypnotized by dead tradition and psychologi-

Soviet's First Olympic Delegate Sees Friendship Among Youth

VIENNA, May 9.—Thirty-one delegates, it was revealed, voted for the admission of the Soviet Union to the International Olympic Committee, with three abstaining. The three were not named, however it was revealed that the two American votes, by Avery Brundage and J. B. Parker, were for the Soviet admission.

Brundage was quoted as saying, "... they had to be admitted."

Konstantin Adrianov was immediately named as the Soviet member of the I.O.C. He is a former soccer star and currently a professor of history. He told newsmen:

"The Soviet Union thanks you for her admission and gives her

assurance of strong and sincere cooperation between the Soviet Olympic Committee and the I.O.C. I see strong and great friendship springing up among the youth of the world through the Olympic Games which will contribute toward the maintenance of common peace."

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago 200 000 000—2 4 1
Brooklyn 000 001 000—1 9 0
Schultz (3-1) and Walker; Erskine, Branca (8) and Edwards.
Losing pitcher, Erskine (1-3).
Home run—Sauer (5).
(All Other Nite Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(11 Innings)
New York 000 112 100 00—5 14 0
Detroit 000 013 100 01—6 12 0
Reynolds (1-2) and Berra; Gray, Trucks (8), Johnson (8), Herbert (9) and Ginsberg. Winning pitcher—Herbert (4-0). Home runs—Jensen (5th), Bauer (two, 1st and 2nd) Ginsberg 3d) Wertz (2nd).
Philadelphia 420 030 000—9 13 0
Chicago 011 100 010—4 13 0
Shantz (1-2) and Astroth; Littlefield, Brown (1), Mahoney (5), Kretlow (8), Rotblatt (9) and Niarhos, Masi (9). Losing pitcher, Littlefield (0-1). Home runs—Joost (4th), Fain (1st).
(Only games scheduled).

Garment Center Off to Lead In 65 League

A surprise Garment Center team has whipped out in front of the Uptown League in District 65's big softball season now under way. The only club to win two at this writing, the Garment Center lads, behind pitchers Irving Hirschbell and Morris Spitzer and featuring the slugging of third baseman Herb Isom, have trimmed Bloomingdale 8-2 and the highly touted Revlon team 12-6.

UPTOWN LEAGUE scores to date:

Garment Center 8, Bloomingdale 2.
Garment Center 12, Revlon 6.
A. Cohen 23, Saks 34th St. 14.
London Gramophone 3, A. S. Beck 3.
Revlon 9, Madison Square 4.
Republic 8, Lerner 7.

There'll be a wary eye on the A. Cohen team Friday when they tackle London Gramophone at Chelsea Park, after the way they pounded Saks pitching for 23 runs.

BROOKLYN LEAGUE RESULTS
Acme Backing 12, Bklyn Area 5.
Silblue 5, Loesers 4.
Queens Plaza 16, Spring St. 3.

REX GOES DOWN

Rex Barney will finally get the minor league seasoning he missed. He's down at Fort Worth, Dodger farm in the Texas League, on 24 hour recall, after all 16 big league teams were finally prevailed upon to waive on the 26-year-old right-hander.

cal overtones. Well, not exactly. Hodges struck out and Furillo bounced meekly to third. Now, this third baseman fumbled the ball for one error, then threw it almost into the upper tier for another. Instead of two out and nobody on it's one out and the tying run on second. Oh, my poor Pacific buddy. Edwards knocks it home with a single, Cox is purposely walked, Hermanski bats for Roe, lefty Brazle is brought in to pitch to lefty Hermanski, righty Miksis bats for Hermanski (it has to stop there, a pitcher must face one batter). Miksis walks to fill the bases and Tommy Brown, the Coney Island kid, does like he does in the batting cage on Surf Ave., belting the long fly to win the game.

Poor Staley.
Hell of a game!

Brooklyn's gonna win the pennant. Or did you know?

MONEY FOR the fund drive still trickling in via this column and it's still very much needed despite the fine response to date. Thanks to Leonard Bernstein of Laurelton, who brought up a \$5 bill in person and asked a few baseball questions, and to the Inwood Youth Club for another \$2.

CUBS EDGE DODGERS 2-1

The Dodgers got some nifty four-hit pitching yesterday against the Chicago Cubs, but a rookie lefty named Bob Schultz scattered nine Brooklyn hits more effectively and the result was a sad 2-1 defeat before 5,118 paying customers and several thousand kids at Ebbets Field.

Carl Erskine, the slight Hoosier righthander, gave three hits in the first inning, including a two-run homer, number five, by Hank Sauer, then was in complete command. But it was too late. He went out for a pinch hitter after seven and Ralph Branca put the Cubs down hitless for two more innings.

Schultz, who won 25 for Nashville last year and has a previous shutout against Boston among his three wins, pitched himself out of several jams beautifully. It looked like the Dodgers had him on the run in the 6th when Reese singled, and after Snider's force out, Robinson walked and Hodges singled to left to drive in the Duke. Furillo followed with a blast to deep right center and Frankie Baumholz, the ex-basketball star and ex-Cincy outfielder, made a great leaping catch off the scoreboard to save the day for the little bears.

In the 8th Jackson's two base throwing error and Snider's bunt single put Dodgers on third and first with none away and the power coming up. But Schultz, who looks like the new Schmitz for the Cubs, got Robinson on a short fly, fanned Hodges for the second time and got Furillo on a pop. With two out in the 9th hope flared briefly as pinch hitter Miksis dropped a single in center but Tommy Brown was an easy out.

Don Newcombe, in the throes of his usual unsteady spring, after two quick wins, will try again today.

MONDAY NITE

Dodgers 4, Cards 3. Roe wins 4th, see "Scoreboard."

Senators 11, Indians 10. Crippled pitching staff costs as Nats take 11-4 lead off VanderMeer, rookies, hold on though Indians clout Consuegra, with Doby hitting two homers, Clark one.

Bosox 2, Browns 0. Nixon in best big league game, two hitter to beat poor Ned Garver.

Tigers 10, Yanks 6. This was afternoon game, but they start so late in Detroit we often can't get details. Byrne again N. G. as Tigers end 8 game win streak. Bearden great in relief, hits homer as do Kryhoski and Evers, Woodling and Berra for Panks. Two more hits for climbing Mantle.

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	G.B.
New York	14	5	—
Washington	12	6	1½
Cleveland	11	6	2
Chicago	10	7	3
Boston	10	9	4
Detroit	7	8	5½
St. Louis	5	15	9½
Philadelphia	3	16	11

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Brooklyn, 1:30
St. Louis at New York, 1:30
Cincinnati at Boston (night)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (night)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
St. Louis	10	6	—
Boston	13	9	—
Brooklyn	11	9	1
Pittsburgh	9	8	1½
Philadelphia	10	10	2
Chicago	8	9	2½
Cincinnati	7	11	4
New York	8	14	5

GAMES TODAY

New York at Cleveland (night)
Boston at Chicago (night)
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night)
Washington at Detroit

See United German Team in Olympics

VIENNA, May 8 (UP).—The International Olympic Committee today unanimously elected West Germany to full membership but indicated East German athletes would have to be included on a unified German team.

Otto Mayer, Swiss Secretary General of IOC, said, "We cannot have two teams from what we consider one country," and added that Soviet delegate Konstantin Adrianov urged that the committee press for unification of the two German Committees to permit athletes from both areas to take part in the next games.

"We share his views and today's decision makes it possible, if not even mandatory that this will be the case," Mayer said. "If West Germany fails to admit East German members into its team without valid reason we will likely penalize them."

NEGRO PITCHER IN SOUTHERN MINOR

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., May 7 (UP).—Bob Bowman, believed to be the first Negro ever signed by a team in organized baseball below the Mason-Dixon line, came on as a reliever two hours after he joined Middlesboro in the Mountain States League last night and saved the game for his teammates.

Bowman, a 37-year-old right hander, was cheered by his teammates after whiffing the last batter. Middlesboro beat Big Stone Gap 10-8 in the second game of a twin bill.

Two spectators walked out of the park when the Negro player came in to pitch in the eighth inning. Most of the fans, however, yelled support to the home-town pitcher who formerly played with the Negro Southern League.